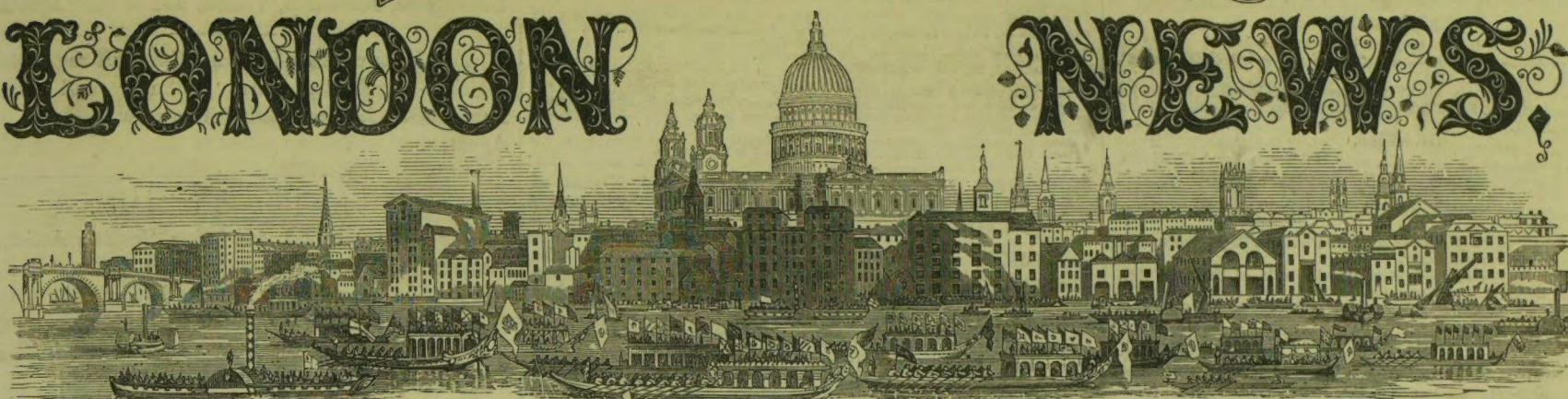


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

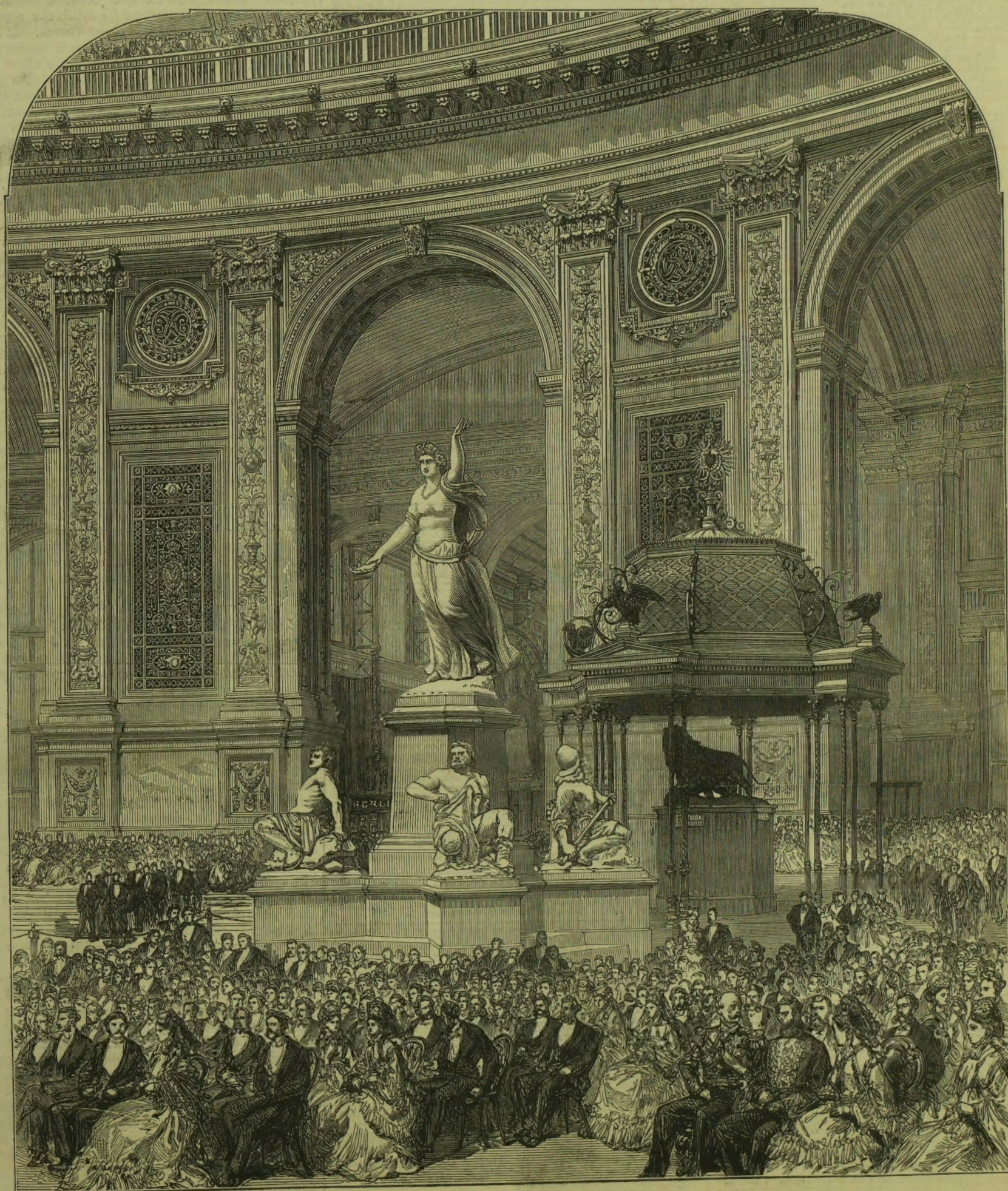


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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: ENTRANCE TO THE WESTERN NAVE FROM THE ROTUNDA.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.

the President and his Government. The Debate on the subject of the Interpellation was ultimately fixed for Friday (yesterday), and upon the division which will follow it will possibly depend M. Thiers's occupancy of the Presidential Chair.

It is rumoured that the Right-Centre is not indisposed to displace M. Thiers. It is tolerably well known that if it have the courage to do so it has the necessary number of votes to pass a censure upon his Government. Should he resign in consequence, it has been whispered that the Duc d'Aumale is ready to succeed him in the post of supremacy, and that the Army, after a change of the Commander-in-Chief, would readily support him. In this case, the Monarchical party in the Assembly at Versailles would have within their reach all the sources of political power, and might, by a change of Prefects and by other Administrative appointments, facilitate the manipulation of the next General Election. What would come after that would, of course, depend upon the degree of success which they might obtain by their preliminary efforts. But it is taken for granted that the step from the Presidential Chair to a Throne is one which would present no great difficulty to the Duc d'Aumale, always supposing, however, that he coincides with the intentions of his supporters.

The plan, if it be a plan, is more plausible in conception than feasible in action. It is clear that France—comparatively indifferent, it may be, as to the form of her future Government—is extremely indisposed to have her interests played with by politicians to suit their purposes. M. Thiers knows this. He has no personal interests to serve; he has no object of ambition during the short remnant of his days beyond that of consolidating the well-being of his country. Dynastic ends are out of the question with him. He knows that he has deserved well of the French nation; he knows, moreover, that the French nation fully recognises the obligation under which he has laid it. He can discriminate between the fanatical violence of Parties in the Assembly and the sober preferences of the great Body of the People. The probability is that if a majority should be recorded in favour of the Interpellation, which at the last moment may prove to be an illusory expectation, he will still refuse to resign his position, which is as much his right as that of the Assembly itself. Nevertheless, the situation is one not only of uncertainty, but of extreme gravity, and the best friends of France will be delighted if, in the course of a few days, the present Political Crisis, like all which have preceded it, shall pass away without serious damage to the prospects of the French people.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle yesterday (Friday) week from Windsor. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Balmoral on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven out frequently during the week, although the weather in the district of Deeside has been very inclement.

The Queen attains her fifty-fourth year to-day (Saturday). The auspicious occasion will be celebrated to-day.

The Garter vacant by the death of the Earl of Zetland has been conferred on the Earl of Leicester.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of a Civil Companionship of the Bath on Professor Owen.

It is proposed to erect in the parish of Whippingham, Isle of Wight, where the Queen's marine residence is situated, a tower, commemorative of the illness and recovery of the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty has approved of the scheme, and 200 guineas have been subscribed towards the building.

The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday next.

STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace, to which a party of upwards of 1800 was invited. The Princess of Wales, attended by her suite, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal family, entered the saloon at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, when dancing commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white satin and pale blue silk, with embroidery of moss-rose buds on the white satin, and looped with garlands of the same flowers. Head-dress, a wreath of moss-rose buds and diamond stars; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a white tulle dress handsomely trimmed with Brussels lace, cerise silk, and ivy-leaves. Head-dress, a diamond tiara; ornaments, diamonds and opals; orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel of Portugal, the Saxe-Coburg-and-Gotha family order, and the Prussian Order of Merit for Ladies.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales dined with the Archduke William on Saturday last at Vienna. Prince Arthur visited the Imperial Ministry of War. Prince Arthur left Vienna on Sunday for England. On Wednesday the Emperor of Austria gave a farewell dinner to the Prince of Wales, at which all the Royal personages and many distinguished visitors at Vienna were present. The Prince left on Thursday for London.

The Princess of Wales had luncheon with the Duke of Cambridge on Thursday week at Gloucester House, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. On Sunday the Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday Princess Christian and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Princess at Marlborough House. On Wednesday the Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, was present at the meeting of the Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park. Prince Arthur dined with

her Royal Highness at Marlborough House. The Princess has also taken her usual daily drives. The Hon. Mrs. W. Grey has succeeded Lady Emily Kingscote as Lady in Waiting.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

The King and Queen of the Belgians partook of breakfast with the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, on Thursday week, at Carlton House-terrace. The Queen afterwards drove in the park with the Princess of Wales. Their Majesties had luncheon with the Duke of Cambridge, at Gloucester House, and were afterwards present at an afternoon concert at the Turkish Embassy. The King and Queen dined with the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, after which the Royal party, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On the following day Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne took leave of their Majesties at Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen left the palace shortly after eight o'clock a.m., for Brighton. The Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Teck took leave of their Majesties at the Victoria station. The Lord Chamberlain was in attendance. The King and Queen travelled by special train to Brighton, where they were received by the Mayor, and were conducted to the Aquarium, the Pavilion, and the New Pier. The 1st Sussex Rifles furnished a guard of honour at the railway station, and the 4th Sussex Artillery was drawn up at the Aquarium. Their Majesties left Brighton at half-past eleven for Dover, whence they embarked on board the steamer Baudouin for Ostend. The Belgian Minister and Baron Greindl, Viscount Torrington, and Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner took leave of the King and Queen on board and returned to London.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Monday, at the dinner on the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, held at the Cannon-street Hotel; and on Wednesday his Royal Highness, as Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, with the Trinity Brethren, was entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The Duke will inspect the Marine Society's training-ship, Warspite, on June 24.

Princess Christian presided, on Monday and Thursday, at meetings of the council of the School of Art-Needlework.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne attended the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, which was held, on Saturday last, at the Woodhouse Home, Wanstead. The Princess presented the prizes. Her Royal Highness, with the Marquis of Lorne, who are on a visit to the Earl of Devon, at Powderham Castle, visited Exeter on Wednesday, and inspected the Cathedral, the Guildhall, the Albert Memorial Museum, and other places of interest.

The Duchess of Teck on Tuesday presented the annual prizes to old scholars and the book prizes awarded to inmates at the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, Richmond.

His Excellency Baron de Penedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Brazil at our Court, arrived on Saturday last from Rio de Janeiro.

Lord Lyons left Norfolk House on Saturday last for the British Embassy, Paris, to resume his diplomatic duties.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Countess Percy, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Earl and Countess Carysfort, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Dashwood, and Mrs. Hoare. The customary Ministerial banquets will be given to-night in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last Saturday the directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

The annual conversazione of members and friends of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held, on Wednesday evening, at the South Kensington Museum.

The second of the summer flower shows of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday. It consisted chiefly of ericas, pelargoniums, and fine foliage plants.

Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., the Canadian Minister of Militia, died in London on Tuesday. Sir George, who was of French descent, was born in 1815.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board it was resolved, upon the recommendation of the School Management Committee, to appoint two assistants for the board inspectors, at salaries in each case of £150 per annum.

Mr. Alderman Cotton presided, on Tuesday, at a public meeting held at Guildhall in support of the movement for establishing tribunals of commerce, with courts of reconciliation and arbitration.

The Commissioners of Sewers have discussed the application of the North Metropolitan Tramways Company to extend their lines into the City along High-street, Aldgate, and Finsbury-pavement, and resolved to withhold their assent.

The Printers' Pension Corporation celebrated the forty-sixth year of its existence by a dinner at the London Tavern last week—the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The subscriptions amounted to £805.

The annual banquet of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress was presided over on Wednesday by Prince Christian, who, in proposing the toast of the evening, stated that during the past year the demands on the charity had exceeded its income. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £2645.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Home for Working Boys, Dean-street, Soho, was held on Tuesday—Earl Beauchamp, the president, in the chair. This home is of great service in providing for orphan and destitute boys an asylum which they themselves in part keep up by their earnings.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Institute Society was held on Tuesday night—the Rev. Walter Mitchell in the chair. The report, which was read by Captain F. Petrie, the hon. secretary, congratulated the members on the improvement of the society's position.

During a discussion on proposed street improvements which took place at a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it was stated that the expenditure to be incurred, including the cost of removing Northumberland House, would be equal to a rate of 5½d. in the pound.

Colonel Tyler, on Monday, officially inspected the new line of railway to Alexandra Palace and Park. The new railway branches off from the Great Northern line just beyond the Highgate station, is about a mile and a half in length, and, near Muswell-hill, goes over a viaduct of seventeen arches. Colonel Tyler expressed himself well satisfied, on the whole, with the works.

At the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society it was stated that the contributions during the year for general purposes amounted to £103,454 15s. 9d., while the contributions and dividends for special objects reached the sum of £11,615. The expenditure was £114,468.

Dr. Corfield has presented his first report as food analyst to the vestry of St. George, Hanover-square. Of fifteen samples of ground coffee only four were genuine, while nine were adulterated with chicory, caramel, and other matters. He had analysed twenty samples of milk, and found only five genuine.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 105,703, of whom 34,889 were in workhouses and 70,814 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 687, of whom 470 were men, 180 women, and 37 children.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a meeting was held, on Monday evening, at the Beaumont Hall, Mile-end, for the purpose of rousing local interest in the recent proposal to raise a sum of £100,000 for the construction of an additional wing to the London Hospital. Resolutions in support of the project were passed with the utmost heartiness and unanimity.

The Bishop of Chichester presented prizes to the girls in St. Anne's School at Brixton on Tuesday. He referred to three girls who had succeeded in obtaining honours under the examination appointed by the University of Cambridge, and said it was most searching, and one which very few young ladies and gentlemen could pass.

Under the presidency of Mr. James Anthony Froude, a company of two hundred noblemen and gentlemen met last Saturday, at the Newspaper Press Fund's tenth annual dinner, at Willis's Rooms. The steadily growing prosperity of the institution was demonstrated in the large subscription-list and its handsome total, exceeding £1200.

At the fifty-ninth anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, held on Monday, the Duke of Edinburgh, who occupied the chair, delivered an interesting appeal on behalf of the institution, which, he said, was the first established in Europe for consumption. The subscriptions received amounted to about £2000.

A conference of law students representing the various societies throughout the kingdom has been held at the Law Institution. The presidential address, delivered by Mr. W. Shaen, M.A., had reference to the duty of solicitors towards their clients. Papers were read on "Legal Education" and on "Provincial Law Schools."

The Goldsmiths' Company has voted £1000 in aid of the London Hospital Extension Fund. Anonymously £1000 has been sent to the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton; and £1000 to St. James's Diocesan Home—a lady, also anonymous, giving £1000 towards the chapel, which is of great architectural beauty. Mr. Spurgeon acknowledges the receipt of £1000 from A. W. T. towards the new buildings for the Pastors' College.

The annual Yorkshire Society's ball, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, was a most pleasant reunion, nearly 450 members of the different county families gracing it by their presence.—The anniversary festival of the Yorkshire Society's School was held, last week, at Willis's Rooms—Lord Fitzwilliam presiding. During the evening subscriptions were received amounting to more than £380.

A very sad accident is reported from the Junior Carlton Club. A young gentleman, Mr. Graham, who was very fond of athletic sports, proposed to two friends that each should try how many steps of the upper staircase he could clear at a leap. Then placing his hand upon the banisters, he gave a violent spring, and, overbalancing himself, fell sixty feet into the hall below. He died in a few hours. An inquest was held and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

The Peace Conference at Finsbury Chapel, on Tuesday, was attended by Mr. Morley, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Henry Richard, and a number of other members of Parliament. Representatives of France and Spain were also present. The first resolution adopted expressed cordial satisfaction with the result of the Alabama arbitration, the second condemned the present system of rivalry in armaments, and the third approved of a motion which Mr. H. Richard is to submit to the House of Commons.

During the week ending last Saturday 5370 births and 3148 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. In London 2179 births and 1271 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 97, and the deaths 175, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in each of the two previous weeks had been 455, declined last week to 390; 159 were referred to phthisis, 120 to bronchitis, and 75 to pneumonia. The deaths from fever, which had been 19, 20, and 25 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 34. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 19 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. Five deaths resulted from accidents caused by horses or vehicles.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB.

The revival of amateur stage-coachmanship, as a pastime for gentlemen who possess the requisite skill and money to indulge their taste, is a conspicuous feature of the London season in these times. There are several vehicles which, on certain days of the week, run from Piccadilly to the places of their appointed destination on the southern and western roads, in charge of accomplished drivers whose names are to be found in Burke or Debrett. Besides these volunteers in the public service, the owners of private drags are seen to display much activity in their favourite art and exercise, which at the same time affords them opportunities of treating their friends to a pleasant airing and change of scene from town. The old Four-in-Hand Club, which was established towards the end of the last century, still makes a gallant show when it musters in Hyde Park, to the delight of a crowd of spectators; and there is a New Four-in-Hand Club, whose members are disposed to spare no cost or pains for the attainment of similar renown. We have no doubt that they enjoy themselves in this mainly amusement, which is quite as commendable as other healthy outdoor sports; and it would be unjust to suppose that they are less likely than others of their social rank to be qualified and disposed for the performance of serious duties. To few of these gentlemen, we believe, could the sarcastic epigram that was made against one of their predecessors be fairly applied in this more enlightened age:—

What can Tommy Onslow do?
Why, he can drive a coach and two.
Can Tommy Onslow do no more?
Yes—he can drive a coach and four.



MEET OF THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB IN HYDE PARK.



SKETCHES IN CHINA: VILLAGE INTERIOR NEAR SHANGHAI.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

Among the sketches of our Special Correspondent lately in China is the one that shows a native cottage interior, with the industrious goodwife at her spinning-wheel, beside the loom, which happens just now to be out of use; and with the children safely placed in a sort of wicker pound, that they may not stray into ways of mischief. In these houses of the poor, which often consist of a single-roomed hut made of bamboo plastered with mud, the business of life is naturally simple, though sometimes hard to provide for and to endure, as we observe to be the case in our own part of the world. That women of a certain age, when they are married and the mothers of families, get their full share of life's toil and trouble, is a remark that is equally to be applied to Western Europe and to Eastern Asia. There is really, in the judgment of the travelled philosopher, among the external varieties of mankind, not so much essential difference between one people and another when we look at the necessary conditions of their domestic existence.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 22.

The Ministerial crisis so long looked forward to has at length arrived. On Saturday the anticipated resignations of MM. Jules Simon and De Goulard were known as established facts, and many-tongued Rumour at once set about proclaiming their probable successors. M. Casimir Perier was at once and correctly enough set down as the successor of the last-named gentleman at the Ministry of the Interior; but the reports as to whom the mantle of M. Jules Simon was to descend on were of a more contradictory character. However, the final reconstruction has been definitely announced. M. Berenger has taken the portfolio of Public Works, M. Foulon that of Public Worship, and M. Waddington, by birth a countryman of our own, that of Public Instruction. The new Ministers may all be set down as Conservative Republicans, and, as such, staunch partisans of M. Thiers; still, their advent to power is regarded by many as indicating a desire to conciliate the Left.

How far this opinion may have arisen through the great impression produced by M. Gambetta's recent speech at Nantes may be fairly questioned. At a banquet given to him in that city, on Friday evening, he expatiated on the palpable progress of Republicanism in France during the past year, as shown, amongst other ways, by the result of the elections, and on the great gulf existing between the real opinions held by the country and those set forth by the Assembly as it now exists. He appealed to the Government to abstain from fostering monarchical conspiracies, and to advance in the path plainly pointed out by the nation; and, adjuring the Republican party to remain firm, united, and true to itself, prophesied for it a certain triumph. As yet, however, subsequent events have hardly justified the exultation he displayed.

This was plainly shown on the reassembling of the deputies in the Theatre of Versailles on Monday. The Right and Left Centre had been most actively engaged in organising themselves for the coming contest during several days preceding—at one of which meetings, by-the-way, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, who has just returned from Vienna, took the opportunity of formally contradicting an absurd canard that has been put into circulation here, to the effect that the Count de Chambord had adopted the Prince Imperial as his successor. Confident in their strength and discipline they, immediately upon the opening of the Assembly, brought forward an interpellation in which they asked leave to question the Government as to the recent Ministerial changes and the necessity of a strict Conservative policy, requesting that to-morrow (Friday) night be fixed upon as the day for the discussion. This at once produced the effect of a lighted bombshell amongst the members of the Left, who had filed in en masse under the leadership of M. Gambetta. They sprang to their feet as one man, and a most deafening uproar ensued, shouts and counter-shouts of defiance making the building fairly ring again. When the tumult had in some degree abated, M. Dufaure got into the tribune, and, announcing that the Government were unable at such a short notice to give an immediate reply as to the advisability of choosing Friday as the day for the interpellation to take place upon, proposed that this part of the question should be postponed till the morrow. A fresh outbreak followed this speech, at the close of which M. Dufaure's proposal was tacitly accepted. He then reascended the tribune to lay before the House the long-expected Constitutional bills, reorganising the government of the country and providing for the establishment of a Second Chamber. The Left wished these bills to be read at once; but the Right opposed this proceeding, and, on a show of hands being taken, were successful. M. Peyrat, the well-known Radical, then read a short bill calling on the Assembly to effect its dissolution within a fortnight. He demanded urgency for this measure, but only found sixty supporters; and the Chamber then adjourned.

The Right followed up their success, on the following day, in the most astounding manner, obtaining the return of M. Buffet as President of the Assembly by a majority of seventy votes over M. Martel, who was put forward by the Left, and also securing three of the Vice-Presidents' seats for MM. de Goulard, Benoist d'Azy, and Vitet. The fourth seat was hotly contested by M. Martel and M. de Larcy; but neither was able to obtain the absolute majority requisite for success. The secretaries having been elected, M. Dufaure announced, on behalf of the Government, that they would discuss the interpellation of the Right on Friday, and then brought forward the Electoral Bill, which failed to excite any interest whatever, the attention of everyone being absorbed by the impending conflict. On Wednesday M. Thiers was present at the sitting, which resulted in the election of M. Martel to the fourth vice-presidential chair.

The excitement under which we are at present living is, if possible, even more intensified than that which prevailed just prior to the election of M. Barodet. The Government bills seem to be ignored by everyone, the interest centering exclusively upon the attitude assumed by the Right, which evidently possesses a strong majority, thanks to the combination of Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Legitimists. If this combination should continue to hold together, the Government is sure to be in a minority, but symptoms of division are already occurring. Negotiations are taking place; and one rumour, based on pretty good authority, credits several important members of the Right Centre with having made overtures of support to M. Thiers if he will firmly pledge himself to a Conservative policy, though the general opinion is that the coming struggle is one between Monarchy and Republicanism, and that it will be finally fought out outside the Assembly. All are looking forward to Friday's debate with intense anxiety. Under these circumstances I feel it would be folly to recapitulate the provisions of the Government bills, which may never even be discussed.

SPAIN.

General Cabrinetty is reported to have completely beaten the Carlists opposed to him. The war is assuming a savage character. The Carlists are shooting persons on a mere suspicion of Liberalism, and the Carlist chief Cuculla has cut off the arms of several of his prisoners, and afterwards had them shot. Don Alphonso and the Carlist leaders Tristany and Cornata captured the town of Sanahuja, and after the surrender shot sixteen of the volunteers who had defended it.

HOLLAND.

The First Chamber has unanimously agreed to various bills previously passed by the Second Chamber. Among these measures are the treaties with Belgium, the redemption of 9,800,000 fl. of the national debt, and the temporary limitation of the coinage of silver. In Tuesday's sitting the bill relative to the construction of docks at Flushing was rejected by 18 votes against 14.

The Second Chamber concluded on Tuesday a debate which had lasted several weeks, on the subject of a new judiciary organisation. The bill which gave rise to this discussion was rejected by 39 votes against 37.

BELGIUM.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Representatives, during the debate on the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, several members of the Left opposed the grant for the embassy to the Holy See, but the item was agreed to by 51 votes against 20.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies is making progress with the Religious Corporations Bill, and has passed the first five clauses. A motion for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country has been rejected by 179 against 157, the Government opposing the motion.

The Pope, though still weak, was on Sunday able to receive about 200 persons, to whom he addressed a few words, and gave them his blessing. There has been a meeting of Cardinals, presided over by Cardinal Antonelli, at which the means of preventing disorder among the inhabitants of the Vatican, in case of the Pope's death, was discussed.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck made another speech in the German Parliament last Saturday, in the course of which he denied that England or Russia sympathise with the Ultramontane party. Even England, he said, recognised that Ultramontanism was rendering constitutional government in Ireland impossible. With regard to Russia, Prince Bismarck believed himself to be better informed than the members of the House who were opponents of the government of the Czar. The whole of civilised Europe, he asserted, agreed with the views entertained by him (Prince Bismarck) respecting the hostility to the civil Government which characterised the conduct of the Ultramontane party.

In closing the Prussian Parliament on Tuesday, Minister-President von Roon, on behalf of the King, expressed his confidence that the ecclesiastical or anti-clerical laws which have passed the Landtag will promote concord among the various religious bodies, and lead them to devote their energies to the pure service of God's word. In view of the coming elections, his Majesty gave utterance to the hope that the country would show its confidence in the Government.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance, M. de Kerkapolyi, presented the Budget for 1874, which showed a deficit of thirty-one million florins. He said he was not able to make a statement of the means to be adopted to cover this deficit until all the estimates had been voted.

RUSSIA.

The Shah of Persia reached Moscow at noon on Monday, and expressed himself much gratified with the reception he met with. His Majesty went to the theatre in the evening. About forty gentlemen, among whom are such near relatives as an uncle and a cousin, accompany the Shah, and the retinue includes seventy servants.

A special telegram from the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Tiflis confirms the news it lately published respecting the fall of Khiva; but a telegram from St. Petersburg says that the report is unfounded. There is, however, a convergence of testimony as to the advance made by the Russians to Khivese territory without meeting with serious opposition.

TURKEY.

General Mohsin Khan, the Persian Ambassador to Constantinople, presented his credentials to the Sultan last Saturday. The assurances of peace and amity which he expressed on the part of the Shah were (the telegram says) fully responded to by the Sultan.

The Khedive left Alexandria for Constantinople on Saturday.

CANADA.

The terms for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion Confederation have been arranged, and the Dominion Parliament has agreed to the union.

The House of Commons has voted a subsidy to New Brunswick, to replace the amount lost by that State by her renunciation of the duties on American timber, in accordance with the Treaty of Washington.

The Senate has passed the bill regulating the loading of timber on vessels in a manner ensuring their safety.

The Parliament has ordered the Pacific Railway Investigation Committee to reassemble, to inquire into some new charges of malappropriation of funds.

Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues have arrived at Aden on their way home.

American telegrams report a revolutionary outbreak at Panama, and the recommencement of depredations on the Mexican frontier.

News has reached Paris from Japan that the 1933 native Christians who about three years ago were removed from their villages in the vicinity of Nagasaki to the extreme points of the Empire, have been authorised to return to their homes.

A correspondent of the *Standard* states that a telegram has been received announcing that the Imperial palace at Jeddo was totally destroyed by fire on the 5th inst., but no lives were lost. This palace is that of the Kubo, or Secular Emperor of Japan. It stood on an island formed by a branch of the river which runs through the capital.

Mr. George Smith reports to the *Daily Telegraph* a most interesting and hopeful account of his progress with the Assyrian excavations. Having found the site of the King's library, at Nineveh, he has been rewarded in his search by many important discoveries, chief of them being that of a broken tablet containing the very portion of the text which was missing from the narrative of the Deluge.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ainslie, H., to be Vicar of Applethwaite, Westmorland.
Burt, John; Vicar of Combe Keynes, Dorset.
Buss, Septimus; Rector of St. John's, Wapping.
Brenan, J. Eustace; Vicar of Christ Church, Ramsgate.
Cuff, G.; Vicar of Fawkham, Kent.
Evans, T. Howell; Rector of Farthingstone, Northants.
FitzRoy, Ernest J. A.; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Mill-hill, Hendon.
Forrester, G.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Clapham.
Hicks, E. L.; Rector of Fenny Compton, near Leamington.
Hereford, R.; Vicar of Sutton, St. Michael, Herefordshire.
Jones, Harry; Rector of St. George's-in-the-East.
Morgan, Samuel Christopher; Vicar of Christ Church, Roxeth.
Phillips, Sidney; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Rochester.
Stuart, J.; Rector of Morcott.
Walrond, Lloyd B.; Vicar of Milborne St. Andrew with Dawlish, Dorset.

Dr. Miller is to be transferred from his stall at Worcester to the Canonry in Rochester Cathedral vacant by the death of Dr. Robinson.

The Church of St. James the Less, Stanley-road, Liverpool which has recently been extensively altered and enlarged, was, on Wednesday, consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.

The foundation-stone of the permanent Church of St. Mark, East-street, Walworth, was laid, on Wednesday, by Mr. R. S. Faulconer. The church is situated in the midst of a very poor district. The site has been given by a lady.

The Bradford Church Institute has entered into the occupation of a new building, in North Parade, erected at an expense, exclusive of the cost of site, of about £7500, towards which the Mayor (Mr. Thompson) has contributed £1500.

The consecration of the Church of St. John Baptist at Crowthorne, an outlying district in the parish of Sandhurst, Berks, and including Wellington College and Broadmoor Asylum, took place on the 5th inst. It was erected from her designs of Mr. Arthur Blomfield.

On the 17th inst. the Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Faith's, Stoke Newington, which has been designed in the Early Thirteenth Century style, by Mr. Bruges, and which is as yet only partly finished. The part completed includes an apsidal or basilica chancel, of grand proportions, and about two thirds of the nave.

Rogation Sunday has been signalled this year by an appeal from all the pulpits in the metropolis on behalf of the Bishop of London's Fund. At St. James's Church, in Piccadilly, the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Canon Liddon preached at St. Paul's, and the Rev. E. Abbott in Westminster Abbey.

The Dean of Manchester presided, on Monday, at the public distribution of the prizes which have been awarded in the Cambridge Local Examinations at the Manchester centre. The Dean commented upon the statement of the examiners that the religious knowledge of the juniors was defective, and ventured upon the assertion that the best religious instruction was given in the national schools.

The Rev. W. Hockin, of Exeter, celebrated his golden wedding last week. The Dean of Exeter was present, and on behalf of numerous subscribers, friends of the rev. gentleman, presented him with £500.—The Rev. James P. Rountree, on leaving the curacy of Christ Church, Carlisle, has been presented with a timepiece and purse of fifty guineas from parishioners and friends; also with Smith's Dictionary of the Bible from the teachers and children of the National Schools.

The worn and tattered colours of the 65th Regiment were, on Tuesday, handed to the Dean and Chapter of York for preservation in the cathedral. These regimental trophies were in the New Zealand wars, between the years 1845 and 1865; afterwards they were taken to India, where Lady Mayo presented new colours to the regiment.—Last Saturday the East Kent Militia Regiment mustered, 950 strong, in the cathedral-yard, for the purpose of handing over the old regimental colours—which have done duty in the Peninsular War and Malta, as well as at home—to the Dean and Chapter, to be hung over the monument of Colonel Brockman, in the cathedral.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at 7, Whitehall—Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart., in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., Building new churches at Cotebrook, in the parish of Tarporley, Cheshire; Hedge End, near Southampton; Plymouth, All Saints'; Portmadoc, North Wales; and South Shields, St. Mark's. Rebuilding the churches at Marton, near Ouseburn, York; and Tryddyn, near Mold, Flint. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Cheadle Hulme, near Stockport; Farncombe, near Godalming; Hargham, near Atleborough; Hastings, St. Andrew's; Hillesden, near Buckingham; Holt, Wilts; Horsham, St. Faith's, Norfolk; Llandaniel Fab, near Bangor; Llanelian, near Amlwch; Llanfair Kilgildin, near Abergavenny; Raunds, near Thrapstone; Shalbourne, near Hungerford; and Eriswell, near Brandon. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards rebuilding the church at Leysdown, near Sheerness, was increased. Grants were also made from the School Church and Mission House Fund towards building, &c., school churches at Churchdown, near Gloucester; Esh, near Durham; and Penceae, in the parish of Ystradgynlais, Brecon.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, president, has appointed the 27th inst. for the annual general court, to be held at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, at three o'clock.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Pusey returned to his residence at Christ Church, Oxford, on Friday, much improved in health.

At Cambridge the Porson Prize, for a translation of a passage from a standard English poet into Greek verse, and the Camden and Powis Gold Medal, for Latin hexameters, have both been adjudged to H. Ware, St. John's. The Rev. B. H. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, has been appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher.

The election at Eton College will be on Monday, July 23, the examination commencing on Tuesday, the 22nd, and terminating on Thursday, the 24th.

Lord Napier and Ettrick on Wednesday presided at the distribution of prizes in the School of Medicine attached to University College. Gold medals were awarded to W. B. Houghton for surgery, L. J. Hobson for anatomy and physiology, A. J. Pepper for anatomy, and J. V. Jones for chemistry. The prosperity of the college continues to increase.

Mr. Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., has been appointed Brackenbury Professor of Practical Physiology and Histology in Owens College, Manchester.

The General Synod of the Church of Ireland closed its labours on Wednesday for this year, after a session of thirty-one days. The Bishop of Kilaloe presided.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The reappearance of Madame Adelina Patti as Rosina in "Il Barbiere," on Tuesday week, was closely followed (on the Thursday) by another of her attractive performances—that of Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." Of the mingled coquetry and grace, vocal power and refinement, of this charming impersonation it would be impossible to speak in too strong terms. Never was there another Zerlina equal to that of Madame Patti, whose vocal gifts and artistic skill are now in full perfection. As a matter of course, the two arias, "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai Carino," were encored with enthusiasm, as also was the duet, "La ci darem," with Don Giovanni, the representative of the latter character having been M. Faure, who again gave the same refined version of it, vocally and histrionically, as in past seasons. The serenade, "Deh vieni," had to be repeated. Madame Paoli, a recent débutante, manifested considerable dramatic power as Donna Anna. How well Madame Sinico sings the important music of Donna Elvira need not now be said, nor is it requisite again to dwell on the respective characteristics of Signor Bettini's Don Ottavio, Signor Ciampi's Leporello, Signor Capponi's Commendatore, and other well-known features in the cast.

On Saturday "Rigoletto" was given, after several postponements owing to the indisposition of Signor Cotogni, who appeared on the evening named, and achieved a decided success by his performance as the Court Jester. His singing in the several scenes with Gilda—especially in the duet in the first act, and still more in the great scene in the palace of the Duke—elicited frequent applause. In the situation last named Signor Cotogni also acted with much earnestness and power. Mdlle. Albani's Gilda was not a novelty, it having been one of the characters in which she appeared last season. Her performance on Saturday displayed that progress in vocal power, executive finish, and dramatic feeling which has been apparent in each of her representations since her return. The pure, fresh quality of Mdlle. Albani's voice, the clearness and delicacy of the upper notes, and the neatness of her execution—particularly in staccato passages—were notably displayed in the aria, "Caro nome," while in the duets with Rigoletto and the Duke (her anonymous lover) there was an earnest sentiment that proved her capabilities for characters of serious interest. Signor Nicolini—who appeared to be under the influence of a cold—acted, as the Duke, better than he sang. Other characters were as in former representations.

"Masaniello" was repeated yesterday (Friday) week; other repetitions announced for this week having been "Guglielmo Tell," on Tuesday; "Faust," on Thursday; "Il Barbiere," on Friday; and "Martha," to-night (Saturday).

A special paragraph must be devoted to Monday evening's performance of "Dinorah," in which Madame Patti sang with a splendour of voice and execution, and acted with a charm of manner, that she herself has never transcended. Her brilliant delivery of the bravura difficulties of the "Shadow song" called forth a demonstration of positive enthusiasm such as only gifts and acquirements of the rarest order can arouse among cultivated audiences. The new baritone, M. Maurel, sang and acted well as Hoel, but with more use of the "tremolo" than we have yet heard from him. Mdlle. Scalchi gave the music of the principal goatherd with great effect, and was encored in the canzonetta "Fanciulle." Signor Bettini's Corentino was the same capital performance as in previous seasons, and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdlle. Sassi and Signori Edardi and Capponi in subordinate parts. "Dinorah" drew one of the most crowded audiences of the season, and its repetition can scarcely fail to be attended with a similar result.

Wednesday evening was appropriated to the combined entertainment given for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. A. Harris.

Great expectations are raised by the promised early production of an Italian version of "Les Diamans de la Couronne," one of Auber's most charming works, the attraction of which will be enhanced by the performance of Madame Patti as Caterina.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season (on Saturday last) attracted another large attendance, and offered a programme of similar interest to the first, having also included performances by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani and Sir Julius Benedict were the conductors. The third concert is announced for next Saturday.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Repetition performances have prevailed here since our last record. On Thursday week "Faust" was given again, with Madame Nilsson's charming impersonation of Margherita.

On Saturday "La Favorita" was repeated, with the powerful singing and acting of Mdlle. Titiens as Leonora, and the third appearance, as Fernando, of the new tenor, Signor Antonio Aramburo, who both sang and acted better than previously, when he was under the influence of a cold. The occasion now referred to brought back Signor Rota, a baritone of considerable merit, who joined this establishment last season. As Alfonso, in Saturday's representation of "La Favorita"—especially in the duet with Leonora in the first act, and in the great scene where the Duke is upbraided by Fernando—this gentleman again proved that he is a valuable addition to the company of Her Majesty's Opera.

On Monday "La Traviata" was given again, with Madame Nilsson as Violetta; the opera on Tuesday was "Semiramide," on Thursday "Martha," both cast as recently noticed; and to-night (Saturday) "Lucia di Lammermoor" is announced, with the special attraction of Madame Nilsson's performance as the heroine.

The second operatic concert of the season at the Royal Albert Hall, supported by most of the principal vocalists and the orchestra of Her Majesty's Opera, took place last Saturday, and drew another large attendance. Mr. W. G. Cusins again conducted.

At the Royal Albert Hall music was at once associated with the International Exhibition, by the institution of daily orchestral concerts (conducted by Mr. Barnby), the admission to which is free to visitors to the Exhibition, the charge being infinitesimally small to others. A capital band, of about fifty performers, gives effect to well-selected programmes, which are constantly varied. The symphonies and overtures of acknowledged masters of all schools, past and present, are interspersed with vocal pieces, and sometimes by instrumental solos, one feature in the scheme being the opportunities to be occasionally afforded for the appearance of young English artists of merit. On Saturday last a series of evening concerts was commenced, in which the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society is associated with a full orchestra (numbering together 1200 executants) in the performance of important works. At the opening concert the music of Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and that of his unfinished opera, "Loreley," were given with great effect, the vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Spiller, and Miss Dones. Mr. Barnby is also the conductor of these concerts, which, like those previously referred

to, are limited to such a reasonable length as to afford sufficient music for thorough enjoyment without that weariness which is the result of most programmes.

Among the concerts of last week was that of Mr. Ridley Prentice, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The concert-giver's clever pianoforte-playing was heard in several pieces, solo and concertante, among the latter having been Mr. E. Prout's well-written quintet with stringed instruments.

Mr. J. G. Callicott, favourably known as pianist at the performances of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, recently gave a concert at St. James's Hall.

Special among the concerts of the present week were those of Madame Nilsson; and Dr. von Bulow's third, and Mr. Charles Hallé's fourth, pianoforte recital.

Those estimable artists Mr. and Mrs. R. Blagrove gave their annual concert on Wednesday, when their programme included various performances, on the concertina by the former and the pianoforte by the latter.

The pleasant afternoon performances of the London Glee and Madrigal Union, directed by Mr. E. Land, have entered their thirteenth season, at St. George's Hall. The second of four concerts was announced for Thursday, on the evening of which day, at the same rooms, Mr. Otto Booth, a well-known violinist, commenced a series of six chamber concerts, at which string quartets are to be prominent features, the players being, besides himself, Mr. Dando, Mr. R. Blagrove, and Signor Pezze.

The fourth "private" concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening, the occasion having been for the benefit of the Ventnor Hospital for Consumption.

Mdlle. Bondy, a skilful pianist, was to give her annual morning concert to-day (Saturday).

Music, of course, forms a portion of this day's proceedings at the opening of the Alexandra Palace. Of this we shall have to speak next week.

Dr. Hans von Bülow is again engaged by the Philharmonic Society, and will play at the fifth concert of the season, on Monday evening.

Herr Ernst Pauer is to give an historical recital of pianoforte music at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday afternoon. On Tuesday evening Mr. Sims Reeves's annual benefit concert will take place; and for the morning of the same day Miss Helen Hogarth (Mrs. R. C. Roney) has announced her annual concert, the programme of which contains a long array of eminent vocalists and instrumentalists, whose co-operation can scarcely fail to result in an attractive entertainment. Mrs. Roney is known not only as the daughter of the late eminent musical critic, Mr. George Hogarth, but also as being a successful teacher of the vocal art.

The benefit concert announced by M. Gounod for May 31, at St. James's Hall, will be one of special interest. A full orchestra and chorus will give effect to various works, sacred and secular, by the composer of "Faust," who will himself conduct, and, it is to be hoped, will be greeted by a large audience on the close of his season here, and his approaching departure for Vienna, to produce (at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria) his new opera, "Polyeucte."

The committee of management of the Royal Academy of Music have appointed Mr. Walter Macfarren conductor of the students' orchestral practices and concerts, in the place of Mr. John Hullah, who has resigned.

NEW BOOKS.

Among the handsome new volumes, containing a series of attractive pictures, to be laid on the drawing-room tables in the visiting season, there are some made up of purely ornamental collections of graphic art and pieces of poetry, or elegant and sentimental or amusing passages of prose. Some other books, not less acceptable perhaps to many purchasers and receivers of such gifts, have a character of originality and authentic information, with a definite limitation to the particular subject they exhibit in works of the pen and pencil. The latter seem to have a special claim upon our attention, as holding forth a certain promise of teaching us what we could not learn elsewhere. Of this class is a clever, pleasant, and truthful series of sketches taken in Quebec and its neighbourhood by two officers, Lieutenant Carlile, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale, C.B., lately published under the title *Recollections of Canada, Part I.* (Chapman and Hall). The etched plates, between twenty and thirty, have considerable merit in different ways; the greater number of them are landscapes or views of the town, which show good artistic powers, and reproduce the striking effects of scenery with fair success; whilst in the remainder, drawn by Lieutenant Carlile, the oddities and queer incidents of daily life, or those of a stranger's experience when freshly arrived, are caricatured in a very diverting style. These humorous bits include several imaginary representations of military affairs connected with the garrison and the fortifications, upon which occasions Colonel Martindale supplies a few paragraphs of lively comment, all in the most agreeable spirit of harmless social fun. The descriptive and historical notices of the other subjects are written in an unaffected manner. To judge from those which tell us of the famous winter sports enjoyed by Canadian ladies and gentlemen, the skating in the rinks, the sleighing or tobogganing, the snow-shoeing, and the frank hospitality of colonial families—at least towards such guests as our English military men—we should think Quebec is a very desirable place for a Christmas visit, in spite of the healthy severity of its climate.

A good work has been wrought in the publication of *Hindoo Tales; or, The Adventures of Ten Princes*, freely translated from the Sanscrit of the Dasakumaracharitam, by P. W. Jacob (Strahan and Co.). The contents of the volume are chiefly valuable as illustrations of the manners and superstitions in vogue amongst the Hindoos; and the translator has done well to cut down the luxuriant overgrowth of Oriental language and imagery, and to put a veil over the Oriental indecency. The way in which the ten princes are brought together and started upon their adventures is as follows:—Rajahansa, King of Magadha, one of the most fertile provinces of India, was for a long while prosperous in all his undertakings; but—he had no son to succeed him. He, however, made many prayers to Narayana, the Creator of the World, and was, after a while, gratified by discovering that the Queen, his wife, was in a condition much to be desired. But, before the desired condition resulted in the birth of a son, Rajahansa lost all his dominions, save a single fortress in which his charming Queen was taking refuge; was himself, grievously wounded, run away with from the battle by the horses of his chariot; and was supposed to have met his death. Hereupon the Queen, escaping from the guardianship of her attendants, made for a neighbouring forest, where she was about to hang herself on the branch of a tree, when she heard the voice of her lost husband and King, who had been borne by the runaway horses to the same spot. The King recovered from his wounds, and the expected son was born. Now, it never rains but it pours; and no sooner

was the son he had so longed for been vouchsafed to him than there were showered upon him in the most marvellous ways and from the most unlikely quarters nine other beautiful and princely boys, whom he was almost constrained to adopt, and whom he, at any rate, brought up to be his own son's companions. "When they were all nearly seventeen their education was regarded as complete, for they had not only been taught the vedas," &c.; they were also "accomplished in drawing and music," &c.; they were "bold riders and drivers," &c.; and they were "even clever thieves, able to steal without detection." Rajahansa was, accordingly, highly pleased to see such a band of comrades around his son, who, according to a prophecy, was to achieve a career of conquest and recover the paternal dominions. So the ten went forth into the world to prepare themselves by adventure for the destiny predicted for them. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that the original work "was left unfinished by the author," so that readers must draw upon their own imaginations to make up the deficiency.

A tender and melancholy but simple, withal, and manly tone enhances the artistic merits, which are not inconsiderable, of the semi-historical tale entitled *For Liberty's Sake*, by John B. Marsh (Strahan and Co.). The central point towards which all the lines of the story converge is the famous, or, to speak more correctly, infamous, Rye House Plot; and the hero is that Robert Ferguson who "has been abused by every historian of the seventeenth century;" has hitherto, from the time of Dryden to that of Macaulay, "been held up to the scorn of every honest man as the deliberate betrayer of his friends;" has till now "never been heard in his own defence;" and, at last, has an opportunity afforded him of putting forward a posthumous vindication founded upon a certain number of his own, accidentally discovered, letters. Of those letters it may be said that they exhibit the writer in the character of a most affectionate husband and father, and that they certainly do not reveal any marks of the cloven hoof or any signs of treachery; but, on the other hand, it may be also said that many a villain has loved his wife and family, that many a traitor has carefully kept all evidence of perfidy out of his domestic correspondence, and that thirty-eight letters, all intended for his wife, are but a drop in the ocean of such voluminous written communications as an active agent in a conspiracy is likely to have addressed hither and thither. Nor, clean as he is white-washed in most respects, is Robert Ferguson, even by his whitewasher, represented as altogether the sort of man whom one would regard as the soul of honour; the easy manner in which he is supposed to meet his wife's objections and to make light of Monmouth's adultery and the bad lives of Lord Howard and Grey and the bloodguiltiness of Sir Thomas Armstrong does not give a favourable idea of his scrupulosity. Howbeit the tale is a very readable one; and it gives many an affecting and many a striking picture of persons and things during a memorable and a perilous epoch.

A purpose is clearly discernible in the three volumes entitled *London's Heart*, by B. L. Farjeon (Tinsley Brothers), and that purpose is to strike a few blows at a few rampant evils. The institution which is called a music-hall, and which might, under the management of such a gifted being as Orpheus or Amphion, be made a powerful medium of civilisation, is represented as being calculated to promote vice rather than virtue, and drunken orgies rather than sober recreation. The closing of public-houses is ridiculed as a futile measure, in case he who would drink after legal hours has the wherewithal to grease the policeman's palm. Satire is directed against the baneful practice of overworking the men who are employed upon railways. The ruinous consequences of embracing those facilities for betting which follow in the wake of horse-racing are exposed at great length and with much detail. The scrupulous clergyman who will not read a prayer over the grave of the dead Dissenter is held up to bitter scorn; and what is popularly known as "justices' justice" is illustrated by example and indignantly denounced. A gentle ray of love illumines the story; and the misguided youth, who takes to betting and actually adopts the singular, not to say profane, course of praying to the Almighty to interfere in the result of a horse-race, is at last rescued from the destruction that threatened him, and is safely lodged in the arms of his beloved. The story opens with a curious picture of life in Soho, and some touching scenes are simply and tenderly handled.

The general character of *The Gallery of Pigeons, and other Poems*, by Theo. Marzials (King and Co.), may be aptly indicated by a quotation from Tennyson:—

The young wood is in a mist of green,
And nothing perfect.

Thoughts, fancies, images, descriptions are budding and blossoming with the most lavish luxuriance; but there is an almost total want of definite form, and the tints are sometimes crude even to offensiveness. This wanton exuberance of youthful vitality is in itself no discouraging symptom. It is no more than justice to say that Mr. Marzials is ignorant of nothing he cannot easily learn if he chooses, and that he wants no single qualification of the lyrical or descriptive poet except that of so dispensing his rich gifts as to produce a total impression of harmonious proportion, in place of one of riotous confusion. Instead of dwelling harshly on conceits and extravagances which may, we trust, be left to cure themselves, we prefer to point out two indications of special faculty—a perfect instinct for the genial, mellow opulence of rustic life (reminding us in spirit, though certainly not in form, of Theocritus), and an artistic grouping of quaint yet graceful figures which seems like a rendering of drawings by Mr. Solomon or Mr. Albert Moore. The first is particularly evinced in the eccentric but really powerful rustic tragedy "Passionate Dowsabella;" the second in the highly picturesque prologue and epilogue to one of the most fantastic of his pieces, "In the Temple of Love." The epilogue, indeed, is art as well as poetry, which can be said of nothing else in the volume except the finely-finished lines entitled "Châtelard," and the beautiful Heine-like fancy in the fourth piece of the cycle, oddly but appropriately called "Majolica and Rococo." The clearness, simplicity, and polish of these little poems prove that Mr. Marzials can work in marble when he thinks proper, and that it will be his own fault if an undue partiality for "majolica" should condemn him to become "rococo."

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic church was laid on Monday, by Archbishop Manning, in Great Prescott-street, Tower-hill; and on the same day the memorial stone of a Congregational Chapel, which, under the name of the City Temple, is being built near the Holborn Viaduct, was laid by the Rev. Dr. Binney.

An especial Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of England was held, on Wednesday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall—the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master, presiding. On the motion of his Lordship, seconded by the Earl of Carnarvon, a formal resolution was placed upon record expressing the regret of the craft at the death of the Earl of Zetland and testifying to the important services rendered by him to the Masonic body.



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: THE ROTUNDA.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The attitude to which Mr. Bouverie has attained in the House of Commons is remarkable; for now he is found cheered on lustily by the Opposition, and then he is treated with congeniality as the representative of the feelings of that body of Liberals which sits below the gangway, and is sometimes called the "irreconcilables." In one respect, however, he is consistent and uniform: though alternately supported by such discordant followers, he invariably assails the Government. Lately he has been performing his Protean part, and leading his two different parties with no little élan. It is unquestionable that he has succeeded in changing a style at once hard and dry, which won for him that negative praise which is involved in the statement that a member is sensible and business-like (which being interpreted means dull), into a sharp, critical, pointed, and even humorous mode of delivery, which is very effective. If it were desired to indicate his manner and his mode of speech, it might be said that it is akin to that of Menenius Agrippa, as that noble Roman is delineated by Shakspeare. There is in Mr. Bouverie's rhetorical treasury a particular smile, which, when it is used, gives an expression to his face which is very curious and very striking; and when he utters a bitter sarcasm or a sub-acid banter, he raises his voice for the moment to a shout, so that no one in the assembly before him can by possibility miss the point of what he is saying. As everyone knows, he has a motion hanging over the National Board of Education in Ireland, particularly including the Lord Chancellor of that country, in regard to what may be called the *affaire O'Keefe*; and everyone also knows that the Government, loyal to their law officer, sought to jockey Mr. Bouverie and his motion by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into a set of circumstances which are perfectly well ascertained, having been embalmed in adequate official documents. But Mr. Bouverie was not the man to be "shunted" with impunity, and he immediately brought forward a neutralising amendment, which he enforced with all his powers, as described above. He was rapturously backed up by the Opposition, and there were strong rumours that the Government was to be defeated; but, availing themselves of a happy chance, the Ministerial "whips" got on an early division, when their ranks were at the strongest, and Mr. Bouverie was left lamenting. Subsequently, with half a sneer and half a sigh, he signified that he would postpone his motion, but would keep it as a rod in pickle, which he would lay on soundly at a convenient opportunity. His next appearance was as leader of the Radical members, the subject being the putting back of the meeting of Committees on Private Bills on Ascension Day till two o'clock, for what may be called an ecclesiastical reason. A like proposal having been negatived last year, Mr. Gladstone now brought forward one which contained a compromise, and he argued it with an appearance of anxiety and almost of emotion. Instantly up got Mr. Bouverie, and, amidst the roaring sympathetic cheers of the "irreconcilables," treated the proposal in so Voltaireish a spirit and phrase that he must have struck a chill into the heart of Mr. Beresford-Hope and those of whom he is a type. At any rate, the whole Opposition rose as one man and clamoured for a division at once, because they were there in full force, and, followed (that is the true way to put it) by the Government as a body, carried the motion triumphantly.

Whether absent or present (and for the most part they are absent) the Irish members are always distinguishing themselves in an inverted sense of that word. The other night there came on a renewal of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, which in its provisions exhibits as curious a condition of a so-called free people as can well be conceived. It was nominally and technically opposed; but there is much reason to suspect that there was not an Irish member who did not feel that existence in Ireland is dependent on the continuance of that highly-restraining and keeping-down measure. But there was famous opportunity for blatant, raving declarations of patriotism, and adjuration to heaven and earth against a base enslavement of a high-spirited, generous, and sensitive people; and all that. The whole one hundred and five members for Ireland might have been expected each personally to deliver himself in some such strain; but there were, perhaps, actually six of them present. Well might Mr. Mitchell Henry, who somehow seems to be out of place as an Irish member, though he laboriously and earnestly strives to play that part, more in sorrow than in anger, complain of this abandonment of their function by his co-representatives of the Green Isle. Of course all English members stayed away, and if the Government, who wanted the measure passed promptly, had not kept a reserve of men in the precincts of the House, there would inevitably have been a count-out. To be sure, Mr. Sherlock in a certain sense effectively represented the woes and the wrongs of his country, because, even when he wishes to be cheerful, his voice is lachrymose and his manner funereal. Then Mr. Butt talked a sort of patriotism about the bill, in a manner which somehow suggested that he would have been free and eloquent if he had been speaking in its favour, instead of being hesitating and lumbering, as he was. It is true the new member for Cork city—who seems to have cut out for himself a career as a regular jester, but whose success in that line is at least equivocal, since the laughs which he produces are rather at than with him—was garrulous and persistent, speaking as often as he possibly could; but it was palpable that the whole opposition, such as it was, feeble as it was, could only be characterised as a sham, and that every Irish member, in his secret heart agreeing with The O'Donoghue, who openly avowed his feeling, experienced a sense of content at the prospect of being able to live in Ireland in security.

As a rule, the discussions on the Estimates are voted boring and uninteresting; but this is a fallacy, and students of Parliamentary ways would generally find no little interest, and even amusement, in these debates. Take the Navy Estimates. There will be always found Sir John Hay criticising with a volubility and an inconsequence that, carefully observed, are rather amusing. As to Sir James Elphinstone—to use an old-world phrase—it is as good as a play to witness his rhetorical gambollings. He plays the part of the conventional stage tar to perfection, and he has a kind of mother wit which enables him to give out utterances occasionally which, in men who had not the reputation of being stupid, would be called *mots*—good things. Then how carefully does Mr. Bentinck the greater personify—literally personify—the veteran sea-lawyer. Do not all his didactic lectures to the Admiralty, which are sufficiently imbued with technical matter, owing to his long yachting experience, sound exactly like those dearly-told and long-drawn forecastle stories, which are known by sea-folk as yarns? Then there is Admiral Erskine, who, a supporter of the Government, criticises gently, and addresses the, to him, more or less peccant First Lord of the Admiralty in the tone of a kindly but grieved elder brother, the youthful appearance of Mr. Goschen helping to give force to the situation. As to that right hon. gentleman himself, he is indefatigable, and is always ready with his replies, which are admirable specimens of that greatest of official acquirements, the art of "confessing and avoiding." Then there is always Mr. Childers at hand looking down on the arena of disputation like a Judge of a supreme court, who is calmly

awaiting the moment when he shall have to decide in the ultimate resort some appeal that is made to him. As a rule, there are no speeches in these discussions on the Estimates; but there is conversation, and very often capital give-and-take talk, retort and repartee; and even when Mr. Alderman Lusk comes in, though he is hard and dry and does not mean to be funny, he is at least the cause of laughter. Let no one therefore despise the proceedings on Estimate night.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House passed, on Friday last, the second reading of the Pollution of Rivers Bill, received the report of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, and read the third time and passed the University Tests (Dublin) Bill.

There was a keen contest on Monday over the scheme submitted by the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the "reconstruction" of the Birmingham Free Grammar School. The Marquis of Salisbury moved an address to the Crown praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent to the scheme, and the motion was carried by a large majority. The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill was passed.

The Australian Colonies Customs Duties Bill was passed through Committee on Tuesday. By Lord Kimberley a statement was made to Lord Lauderdale that the Ashantees had not been making way to the Gold Coast, and that troops enough were on their way to the settlements to make them secure.

Their Lordships, as usual, did not meet on Thursday (Ascension Day).

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A large number of notices of motions was given last Friday. Mr. Miall moved an abstract resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the principle of State Churches was unjust and impolitic. He justified the nature of his resolution, and, among other arguments in its support, he declared that Church Establishments stood in the way of a complete system of national education. Mr. M'Laren, on the ground that he knew the feeling of Scotland on the subject, seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone took the earliest opportunity of declaring the views of the Government. He said the difficulties of the Church could not be got rid of by disestablishment, even if that could be easily accomplished. The doctrine was not adapted to the circumstances of the time, and he called upon the House to resist the motion, as it was opposed to the popular wish. After some remarks from Mr. Vernon Harcourt, which were listened to with impatience, this advice was acted upon, and the motion negatived by 356 to 61. There was some talk about the Nitro-Glycerine Act, which led to no result, and the House went into Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act. A proposal by Mr. Butt, that its operation should be limited to one instead of two years, was rejected by 107 against 28. The bill passed through Committee, some hours being spent in considering its clauses.

After the disposal of the questions on Monday, the House settled down to the discussion of the Navy Estimates. Sir J. Elphinstone made a strong attack upon the general policy of Mr. Goschen, and warned the Admiralty that in sending the Devastation to sea they had incurred liability to a charge of manslaughter. The First Lord quoted naval authorities in opposition to the gloomy views of the hon. and gallant member for Portsmouth. On vote 4, for £167,575 to defray the estimated expense of the Coastguard service, the Naval Coast Volunteers, and the Naval Reserve, Admiral Erskine moved to reduce the vote by £14,540, being the balance of unappropriated surplus of the sum allotted for the Naval Reserve. After explanations from Mr. Goschen, the motion was withdrawn, as was also one by Mr. Rylands to reduce the estimates for dockyards by £50,000; and a second, moved by Lord Henry Lennox, to reduce the same vote by the sum necessary for the commencement of the new mastless turret-ship of the Fury type. Progress was reported on vote 9, and at midnight the House proceeded to dispose of the orders of the day. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, as amended, was considered, and, upon the motion of the Marquis of Hartington, was read the third time. The House resolved itself into Committee on the Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill, adjourning at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

A proposal that Committees should not sit till two o'clock on Ascension Day (Thursday) was opposed, but carried by a large majority, on Tuesday. The subject of railway accidents, with suggestions for severe legislation in reference to railway management, was brought forward by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson; but before the discussion was ended the House was counted out.

At the day sitting on Wednesday a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the borough of Richmond, in the room of Mr. Dundas, called to the House of Lords with the title of the Earl of Zetland. Mr. W. Fowler's bill for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act was rejected by a majority of 123. The Municipal Corporations Evidence Bill and the Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday, announced his intention to bring in a bill immediately after Whitsuntide to amend the Bank Act; and Mr. W. E. Forster intimated that he would introduce a Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act on Monday, June 9. On the motion for the second reading of the Rating (Liability and Value) Bill, Mr. Cawley moved that the bill be read the second time that day six months. He contended that this measure would settle nothing for the future, but would lay the foundation for much litigation, while it would give rise to much misunderstanding and many disputes, which would have to be settled hereafter by other legislation. He especially condemned the proposal to repeal the present exemption of Sunday and ragged schools from rating, and hoped that clause would not be passed. A debate followed, which occupied the remainder of the night.

Lord William Paget has succumbed to a protracted illness, his death having taken place on Wednesday morning.

The foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Oxford was laid, on Tuesday, by Dr. Ullathorne.

The West Yorkshire Miners' Union has voted £500 to the Plimsoll Fund.

Mr. E. S. Ellis has been elected chairman, and Mr. M. W. Thompson, late M.P. for Bradford, deputy-chairman, of the Midland Railway Company.

On Wednesday and Thursday the spring exhibition of the North of Ireland Horticultural Society took place in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Belfast, and the attendance was large.

Herr Ernst Pauer delivered a lecture, on Thursday week, before the members of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, "On Beethoven," when Sir Julius Benedict occupied the chair. After giving a highly-interesting, concise resumé of the great master's works, in the course of which he referred to the "Moonlight Sonata" as alone sufficient to bring Beethoven's name down to posterity, the lecturer illustrated his remarks by rendering this "sonata," together with "variations on a Russian dance" and a "fantasia," in a masterly manner.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We are now within a week of the decision of the Derby, and it has become pretty certain that the field for the great race will be the smallest that has appeared at the post for some years. Two or three of the "ragged division" invariably put in an appearance at the eleventh hour; but, at the time of writing, we cannot positively reckon on seeing more than twelve or fourteen take part in the struggle. These will probably comprise Gang Forward (Chaloner), Kaiser (Maidment), Hochstapler (Custance or J. Osborne), Chandos (Cannon), Suleiman (Fordham), Montargis (Carratt), Doncaster (Covey), Apollon, Leopard, Meter, Negro (Jennings), and Fontarabian (Huxtable). Both Gang Forward and Kaiser have progressed satisfactorily since their head-and-head finish in the Two Thousand, and the friends of the latter confidently anticipate that he will enter a successful appeal against the Newmarket verdict on the Epsom Downs, as they say that he will descend the hill from Tattenham Corner so much better than the Fyfield colt. We fancy, however, that the extra half mile will be all in favour of Gang Forward, who won the Guineas by sheer stamina, and do not think that he will experience as much trouble in beating Mr. Savile's representative as he did over the R. M. A few days ago the enemies of Hochstapler made a determined attempt to drive him back in the betting. It was said that he never went a really good gallop; that it had been found necessary to bandage his hind legs; that Osborne was much disappointed with his probable mount, &c. He receded about a point; but the calm confidence of his owner, who continues to back him as if the race were over, soon restored him to his former position; and those who saw him shoot away from The Colonel in the last 200 yards of his solitary race will not easily believe that there is a finer goer in England when he is fully extended, and cannot doubt that he will stay over any course. Paladin, who has again been in great favour, broke down in a gallop on Thursday morning, and was immediately scratched. There can be no doubt that Chandos is possessed of a fine turn of speed; yet we fancied that he was tiring even at the finish of the short Brebby Stakes course, and there is no blue-ribbon promise in his pedigree. It is very difficult to estimate the chance of Montargis. There is every reason to believe that, with better riding, he would about have won the Middle Park Plate, for he swerved half across the course just at a critical point, and then was only half a length behind the dead-heaters. On the other hand, it is certain that he has been seriously amiss at no very distant date, and, giving him the full benefit of the doubt in the Middle Park Plate, he cannot, at any rate, be considered superior to Kaiser. We do not see how Suleiman is to reverse his three-lengths defeat in the Guineas; and the same remark applies to Doncaster, for whom, however, time ought to do great things, though he is such a big, unfurnished colt that we do not expect to see him at his best till next season. If Apollon is superior to Boiard, which we much doubt, he ought to run well. We know nothing of Meter, who is still dark; and recent running has shown that the chances of The Leopard, Negro, and Fontarabian are quite hopeless. In conclusion, we shall not be far wrong in saying that Hochstapler will win, and win easily, and in placing Gang Forward second, and Kaiser third.

The concluding day of the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting was certainly the weakest of the three; still, there were one or two interesting races. There was a superb finish in a two-year-old sweepstakes, in which Fordham just won by a head in the last two strides from Chaloner and French, who made a dead-heat of it for second place; and, as may be imagined, the riding of the three great jockeys was a treat to witness. Bauernfanger successfully carried the top weight in a welter handicap over the R.M., which put the backers of Hochstapler on excellent terms with themselves; and Napoleon III. compensated his owner for previous disappointments by winning the Exning Plate very easily, the 5lb. penalty proving too much for Minister and Mr. Winkle.

York Spring Meeting, which commenced on Tuesday last, was very well attended, and the sport was decidedly good. A large field contested the Zetland Stakes, for two-year-olds, and Tipster, a smart colt by Adventurer—Sporting Life, had little trouble in winning. Nine came out for the Great Northern Handicap, for which Inveresk (7 st. 12 lb.) was made favourite, but he ran no better than in the Chester Cup, and Freeman (7 st.), who was successful last year with 14 lb. less on his back, again won very easily from Mendip (5 st. 7 lb.); Field Marshal (8 st. 6 lb.) was third, and must have had many pounds in hand at Chester. The style in which Mendip ran away from the Theobalda colt on the following day gives additional importance to Freeman's victory, though it is quite possible that little Mills had not the strength to make the most of his mount in the Great Northern Handicap.

During the last few years the Bath meeting has been decidedly on the decline, and the two days racing which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last was not of much importance. Mr. Merry secured the chief two-year-old race on the first day with a clever filly by Scottish Chief—Lady Morgan; and the famous Biennial, for which animals like Speculum, Macgregor, and Gamos have run, was reduced to a match between Sir John and Claudianus, two not very brilliant performers. A nice filly by the Duke—Mirella won the Weston Stakes, as well as a race on the opening day; and Mornington (9 st.) secured the Somersetshire Stakes from three very moderate opponents.

Last Saturday Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the entire stud of horses and hounds belonging to Sir E. Kerrison, which realised upwards of £3000; and on Monday Mr. Coupland's hunters were brought to the hammer, sixty-two of them being sold for nearly £5000.

Cricketers have now got to work in earnest, and two or three important matches have already taken place. Prince's ground was the scene of the first great contest—North v. South—which was played at the end of last week, and was drawn in consequence of the rain. No very large scores were made. Mr. W. G. Grace (68), R. Humphrey (43), and Mr. W. H. Hadow (47 and 29) were the chief contributors on behalf of the South; while Lockwood (42 and 25), Carpenter (33), Greenwood (24 and 24), and Daft (not out, 33), did best for the Northerners, who, when play ceased, required 37 runs to win, and had four wickets to go down. On the same days on which the above match was played the M.C.C. and ground were defeated by seven wickets by the University of Oxford. The scoring was very heavy, Messrs. Garner, Game, and Ottaway making 66, 54, and 43 respectively, and the innings concluded for 321. Evetts (57) and Lord Clifton (43) were the highest scorers for the M.C.C., who in their first innings could make no stand against the bowling of Mr. C. W. Boyle, which proved fatal to seven wickets, at the small expense of forty runs. The M.C.C. was far more fortunate against Surrey, which it defeated by nine wickets, the scoring being very small on both sides. The match between Cambridge University and an eleven of All England ended in an easy victory for the latter by ten wickets, in spite of a fine score of 84 made by Mr. Fryer, the captain of the Cambridge team.

The yachting season may be said to have commenced this

week with a Channel match from Dover to Southend Pier. Nine vessels competed, and the Egeria won very easily from the Fiona and the Corisande. On Wednesday the Royal Thames Yacht Club gave two prizes for a race from Gravesend to the Mouse Light and back. The Kriemhilda and the Vampire won the prizes for first and second class yachts respectively.

The annual Civil Service Sports took place at Lillie Bridge on Saturday afternoon last, in the most unfavourable weather that can be imagined, which naturally made the attendance of spectators very small in comparison with former years. The field for most of the events were by no means large; but there were two or three very exciting finishes. J. H. A. Reay carried off the Broad Jump, the Hurdle Race, and the 220-Yards' Challenge Cup; W. L. Clague secured the 100 yards and 440 yards; and G. F. Congreve won the Two-Mile Handicap from scratch, and also beat Sydenham Dixon for the Mile Challenge Cup, after a desperate struggle. At the distribution of prizes Mr. W. Morse, who has been honorary secretary for seven years, was presented with a handsome testimonial; and as most of our contemporaries have stated this was done "on his retirement from office," we are happy to be able to contradict this, as Mr. Morse has no intention at present of resigning his position.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We have already remarked that this exhibition contains much animal-painting. Besides the fine works by Messrs. H. W. B. Davis, Auguste Bonheur, and Heywood Hardy mentioned in our first article, Messrs. Ansdell and Sidney Cooper contribute their usual, or more than their usual, number of examples. Mr. Ansdell pursues his customary routine of production with no new characteristic requiring definition; it will suffice, therefore, to say that he has two Spanish (102 and 439) and two Highland subjects (201 and 562), together with an illustration of Burns's "Poor Maillie" (545), and a somewhat more novel hunting-group, with portraits (1034). The veteran Sidney Cooper has, however, this year diverged from the old beaten track, both as regards scale and choice of effect. "The Monarch of the Meadows" (680) is a picture of a bull, life-size, with a cow and a calf, forming a composition apparently designed (like the picture by James Ward in the National Gallery) to rival Paul Potter's famous, though perhaps overrated, picture at the Hague. The Englishman's work is less vigorous than the Dutchman's, and the breed is of a much sleeker sort, affording, therefore, less scope for picturesque treatment, yet this is one of the popular painter's best works. In two or three other pictures Mr. Cooper has been thinking more of our English climate at its worst than of his favourite Cuyt. "An Approaching Shower" (506) and "The Beginning of November, 1872" (500) seem to be monitory hints of the deluge of rain and the waste of water far and near, with cattle being driven to safer ground, in "The End of November, 1872" (235). To Mr. Davis's noble cattle-piece, entitled "Summer Afternoon" (453), we revert to express renewed admiration of its extraordinary brilliancy, the thorough knowledge of animal from displayed in the draughtsmanship and modelling, and the truth of the landscape. Mr. Davis has also a landscape with cattle, the whole half-merged in dusky "Twilight" (950), which, besides being very sweet and refined in feeling, has, in an eminent degree, the quality of breadth at which the artist seems to have aimed in recent works.

The finest foreign work in this department is the large picture by M. Auguste Bonheur, "Going to Market" (1032)—cattle fording a stream under an effect of chequered sunlight, a superb piece of glowing colouring. Fine colour is one of the prime requisites in cattle-painting, and here that quality is most remarkable. Auguste Bonheur has been esteemed in recent years by many connoisseurs at least as highly as his gifted sister, and this picture should much extend his reputation. M. Schenck's "Rainy Day in the Mountains of Auvergne" (211), with sheep huddled together beneath the scant shelter of the rocky ledges, is painted with great vigour and breadth; but here there is no scope for colour, and why always dwell on such dismal scenes of animal discomfort?

Some of the finest landscapes of the year are by artists best known as figure-painters—notably, Mr. Poole's "Lion in the Path" and Mr. Goodall's "Subsidence of the Nile." Half the effectiveness, too, of Mr. Hook's works is due to their landscape and marine backgrounds. Much, also, of the charm of Mr. P. R. Morris's "Good-by, God Bless You!" (636), the sweetest, purest picture of rustic incident in the exhibition, is owing to the perfect keeping between the evening landscape and the sentiment of the figures. There are, however, several landscapes proper of exceptional interest, illustrative of widely-diverse phases of the art. Landscape is a favourable field for testing artistic principles. Of pictures of human life, particularly if contemporary representations, we are all, it is true, tolerably competent critics from social experience, especially as regards physiognomy, gesture, attitude, and costume; and mankind in general is no doubt less observant of inanimate nature. Yet in estimating the various modes of rendering that nature the judgment is not affected by the story more or less dramatic, nor by caprices of fashion.

Landscapes may be broadly classed as copies, representations, or interpretations of a given scene. Our impressions of nature are, of course, derived primarily from mere eyesight; but no two men see alike, and the image transmitted by our binocular vision is something very different from the photographic image. Moreover, the impressions the memory cherishes are traceable to a selective process, governed and modified by foregone experience, and by our sympathies and emotions. If it were not so nature would afford no theme for poetry. The second class of landscape "representations" may be defined as occupying a middle station between literal imitation and poetic conception, and its leading characteristics may be due simply to choice of technical method or conventional means. Of the highest order of poetically-creative or imaginative landscape there is no example besides Mr. Poole's great picture already reviewed. But as an instance of work which nearly reaches this standard—that is to say, which is essentially a mental product—we would point to Mr. John Linnell's magnificent "Coming Storm" (78). The veteran-artist, at over eighty years of age, has here produced a picture which he has seldom surpassed. Sticklers for the literally exact may object that scenery precisely of this character is nowhere to be seen; but persons of freer perceptions will recognise a generic accordance with our recollection of Nature's resistless forces, her vastness, her unity, through endlessly varied repetition. The great thunder-cloud, swelling ever onward and outward, fold on fold, from the far horizon is strikingly grand and impressive. The sons are inspired by similar conception of landscape art. Mr. William Linnell, in particular, is more than usually successful in "Over the Heath" (447). Great sloping lines sweeping away as from the Surrey hills, with the rich, nearly soil, golden and orange, contrasted by purple heather, a gipsy group in the foreground and hunting men in the mid-distance, furnish materials for a very gorgeous piece of colour-

ing. See also "A Country Road" (1083), by Mr. James T. Linnell. Mr. Oakes reveals unusual poetic feeling in "A Mountain Stream, Glen Derry, Aberdeenshire" (599). The wild, enormous mountain masses loom solemnly through the shadows of the darkling, stormy sky, the drifting snow, the flurry of the mists, the swollen torrent, white with foam, leaping suddenly out of the deepest gloom of the glen, appeal powerfully to the imagination. Mr. Anthony's picture called "Evensong" (662), a dilapidated old village church relieved against a sunset sky, has force, and the intended sentiment is obvious; but the idea is somewhat trite, and the canvas unnecessarily large for the idea. Although the colour is much too blue throughout, there are indications of poetic fancy in the rich composition entitled "A Pastoral in the Vale of Miefod, North Wales" (574), by Mr. C. G. Lawson. Mr. H. Moore's large picture, "Storm coming on at Sunset—North Wales" (987), should be an impressive picture, but somehow falls short of its mark; nor is the artist's sea-painting quite so admirable as heretofore.

The Scottish school of landscape-painting is generally distinguished by a genuine sympathy with the sterner, wilder aspect of northern scenery and natural phenomena. The "Wind," (64), by Mr. Peter Graham, is one of the most vigorous and impressive landscapes in the collection. Though far less elaborate in composition than the memorable "Spate," it is somewhat similar in subject—i.e., a mountain torrent, swollen by recent rain or melted snow, rushing, leaping, and boiling along its rocky bed, through a Highland fir-forest, the black foliage-tufts, and sturdy stems and branches of the trees being swayed and snapped like reeds by the tempestuous wind which gives the title to the picture. "A Highland Croft" (980), by the same painter, is slightly still in execution, but remarkable for the fresh limpidity of the atmospheric effect and lighting. Mr. C. E. Johnson follows Mr. Graham with much ability, but with imitation too close, in his "Autumn Flood" (979), a swollen, impetuous lowland stream, almost brimming over its banks, with a pine-crowned islet in the centre telling most effectively against a horizontal band of pale yellow sky beneath the lifting rain-clouds. A Highland view, with the bald heads and upper spurs of the mountains powdered with "The First Snow" (659), is, perhaps, a more original picture. Mr. Smart's "Graves of our ain Folk" (386) has the merits and defects of the Scotch school in a striking degree. Few, however, will fail to feel the sentiment of the subject, which, if palpable, can hardly be considered forced or obtrusive. The scene is a rough Highland glen, in the centre of which, far from kirk or human habitation, is a rude wall inclosing an ancient burial-place of the Covenanters. There is no life or movement to disturb the deathlike solitude save a slanting sunbeam that glides over the sacred spot, and a few ghostly mist-wreaths which will ere long creep into the valley. Mr. C. Hunter's "Trawlers" (386) is one of the soundest and completest of the Scotch pictures, though even here the manipulation of the paint smacks a little of mannerism and pretentiousness. There is true pathos, notwithstanding, in this representation of the patient and hardy fishermen waiting in their boats for the darkness that shall usher in the night's toil; and the effect of the grey brilliance of the twilight sky, repeated on the trembling water and foiled by the dark figures, boats, and bit of coast, is extremely happy. "The Fisherman's Haven" (669), by Mr. M. Whitter, is, on the contrary, so flimsy and careless in every part that we can but wonder at its position on the line.

Some of our landscape-painters owe their success neither to imaginative nor rigidly realistic treatment, but to choice of agreeable subjects and a more or less ornamental style of execution—that is, they paint to please average tastes, and recognise the necessity of making endless compromises in representing Nature. Mr. Vicat Cole, for instance, has taken this view of the position so intelligently and unreservedly that his popularity is a matter of course. He has a thoroughly English and beautiful subject in his Surrey panorama, called "Hay-Time" (110), a fitting pendant to last year's picture. The foreground is especially commendable, but the aerial tones of the middle and distant planes are heavy, and the sky is commonplace. There is closer observation of transient effect in "Summer Rain" (587)—a river scene, with cows taking shelter under the pollards which fringe one bank; a shower descends from a cloud overhead, smoothing the water and stilling the air, while the sun shines close by. Mr. Leader is another painter whose popularity has been fairly earned. His works this year are free from the rather hard and mechanical manner of earlier productions, and entitle him by their breadth and good colouring to a higher rank than heretofore. He has, with obvious advantage, broken comparatively new ground in an Alpine subject, "The Wellhorn, from Rosenlani" (974), and in a grand Welsh view, representing a lonely tarn surrounded by mountains aptly called "Mountain Solitude" (379), which has passages of fine colour. A landscape, with "English cottages" (110), is in the painter's more familiar vein. It is difficult to class the works of Mr. A. Hunt. A true feeling for the beauty, mystery, or awfulness of nature, combined with extreme delicacy of execution, would seem to place him among poetic painters, yet he aims apparently at the most minute and exact imitation. His best picture, pleasantly entitled "A Mountain joyous with Leaves and Streams" (1026), is a delightful Welsh or Scotch view on the border of a stream that breaks at intervals into rippling cascades, the bank clad in the freshest verdure, and surmounted by a wooded slope, decked with the luxuriant foliage of early summer. There is no doubt a rare unconventional charm in this work; yet the artist's appreciation of the characteristics of his subject is so keen that he is tempted into exaggeration. Thus the sky-reflexes on the broken water are too purplish-blue, the greens throughout are somewhat crude, and the niggling detail of the foliage is rather fatiguing to the eye.

We come now to the class of painters who "go to nature," as the phrase is, resolved to paint what they see with perfect truth. The feat is impossible; for, apart from the changes in our mental receptivity, apart from the imperfection of the artist's means, nature is never two moments the same. Yet the attempt at accurate reproduction is the basis of all true art, and respect is due to the honesty, patience, closeness of observation, and executive talent displayed by many artists with this unsophisticated aim. Mr. Cooke, the veteran Academician, is one of the foremost exponents of realism in our school. Extensive scientific attainments in geology and other technologies, and countless elaborate studies of matter-of-fact minutia, have been drawn upon in the production of his works. Two of the best examples this year are "Steeple Rock (of Serpentine), Kynance Cove, Cornwall" (419), and "Venetian Fishing Craft Caught in a Borasco" (310). The latter is a very effective picture of the picturesque Bragazzi, with their pointed sails and festoons of corked nets inflated and tossed aloft by one of the sudden squalls of the Adriatic. Mr. Naish has painted with great power, and with no less fidelity to geology and topography, yet with a comparative freedom from hardness not common in realistic work, "The Most Northerly Point of Devon" (539)—i.e., Killage Point, with its great cliff of oblique strata perforated long ages ago by igneous agency and now cloven into an

awful chasm by the inroads of the "dread Atlantic," that chafes round its feet, and suggests the action of ceaseless alternations of storm and calm in the shower and broken rainbow lying on its distant bosom. Mr. C. P. Knight depicts, also with much force and in rich sunlit hues, a part of the coast of "Ramsey Island" (107). Mr. M. Callum commenced his career by working with rigid photographic literalism, but subsequently there seemed to be more of the semblance and less of the reality. A visit to Egypt seems, however, to have braced him to new effort, and we are inclined to unreservedly accept his almost incredible representation of the effect of the first ray of sunrise on the "Vocal Memnon" (676), which suffuses the upper half of the statue and its twin colossus, the waifs of cloud, and the distant tomb-honeycombed rocks, with the intensest stain of scarlet and crimson and yellow, while the mists still linger in the valley, cold, pale, and livid. The most extraordinary piece of ultra-literary or copyism, however, in the entire exhibition is Mr. Brett's "Morning Among the Granite Boulders" (681), in the centre of Room VII. The view in Mount's Bay, looking seaward. Rounded masses of rock, half embedded in sand, occupy the whole of the foreground. The low tide breaks in gentle waves along the mid-distance. The sky (bolder than the rest) is a mere misty veil, void of form or interest. But the boulders, with their green and brown tresses of sea-weed, their structural character, their cold and warm reflexes from the sky and the sand, the exquisite warm white tone of the soft sand itself, and the lines of the waves and the play of light on or through them, are transferred to the canvas with an air of vraisemblance which fills one with wonder analogous to that a child feels at looking through an inverted telescope. To this surprise is succeeded, speaking for ourselves, an uneasy sense of misdirected toil; and on further examination we question even the truth relatively of the transcript. The scale of light is certainly not preserved throughout; the sand is more luminous than the sky, the reflections on the receding edges of the boulders are too vivid for such a sky; and the water is as hard and still as if it were crystallised. The impression the natural scene would convey would be different, as a whole, and the parts could only be perceived as they are rendered by sitting down for hours to scrutinise every detail with the keenest vision. The painter has, in fact, taken the place of the camera, and the product, however marvellous, differs essentially from fine art. A hint of what we mean may be gained by comparing this with the next picture, a masterly view of "Dordrecht and the Meuse" (682), by M. de Schampheleer, the eminent Belgian painter—one of the best works of its class in the exhibition. The distant town and part of the river, with the hay-boats, are enveloped in a cloud shadow; and this effect, as well as the whole scene, is represented upon artistic principles which have received the sanction of many generations, and cannot be set aside. In the one picture all is chill and stark as death—the very waves are fixed in their course as in photography; in the other all is life and movement: the expanse of water wavers and twinkles as it flows, the boats glide, the cloud shadows skim dreamily along, and in another moment joyous sunlight will break upon us. Mr. Brett's "North-West Gale off the Longships Lighthouse" (945) is far better than his boulder picture, if picture it can be called. The effect of sunbeams falling through rifts in the storm-clouds and illuminating the drifting veils of rain is observed and recorded with great felicity.

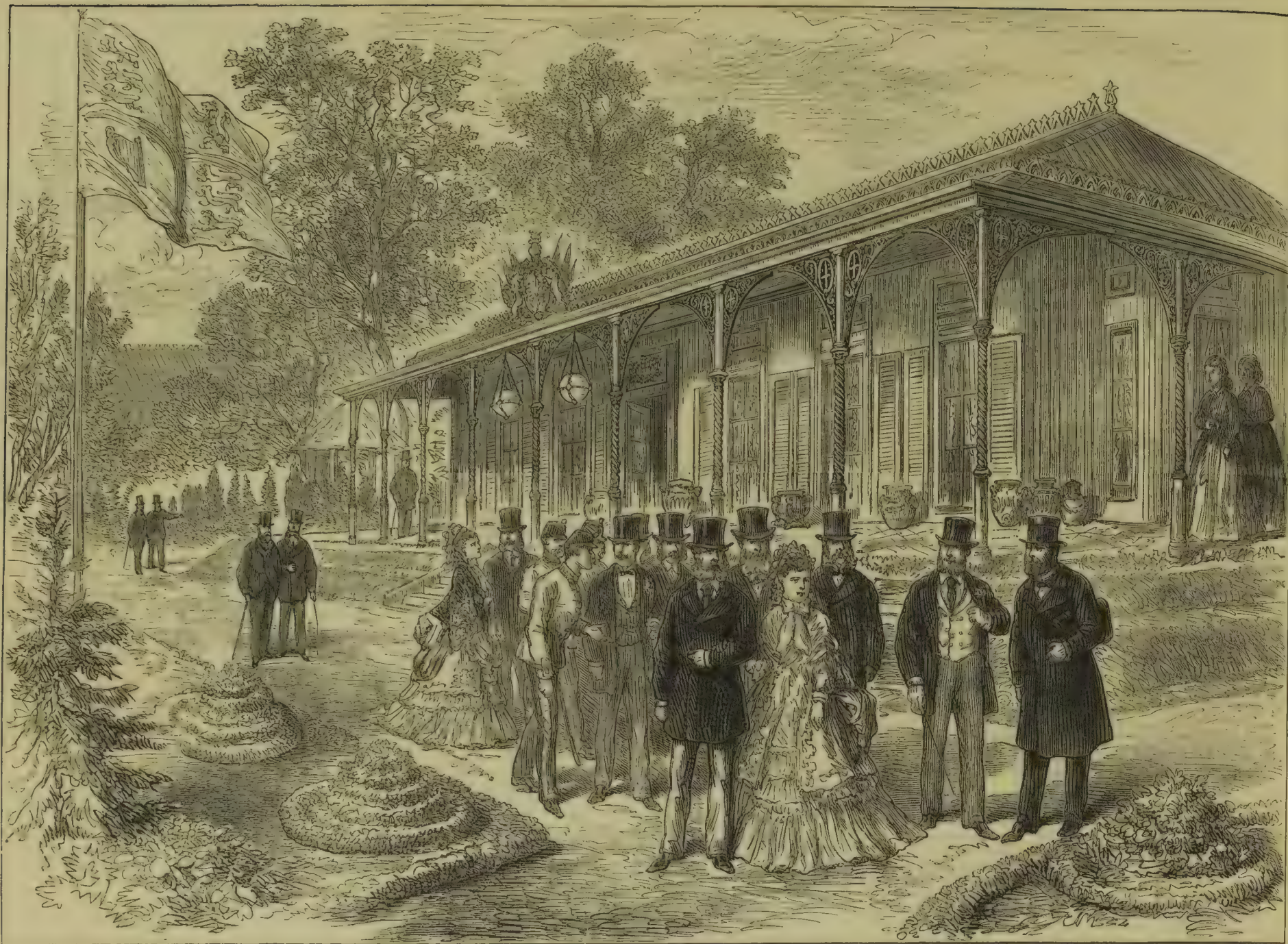
There are, besides, many works in the several departments we have reviewed above which, if they do not seem to give occasion for criticism (had we space to afford it), yet present merit sometimes so considerable as to deserve warm acknowledgment. We may particularly commend to notice "Old London Bridge" (58), by Mr. J. Webb, which displays the artist's skilful facility and unfailing command of pictorial resources in composition, effect, and colour; No. 691, by Mr. Beavis, another facile and picturesque painter, representing, with well-grouped carts, horses, and figures, the busy scene on the Scheveningen coast when "Waiting for the Boats"; "An English Cottage Home" (54), a pretty subject prettily treated, by J. Aumonier; "Rest" (459), by F. W. Hulme; views with moonlight and morning effects, well rendered by T. O. Hume; "May" (19) and "Head of Loch Lomond" (1046), by J. Docharty, a Scotch painter whose works have more completion than those of many of his compatriots, but whose colouring inclines to inkiness; "Through the Bracken" (642), by G. Sant; a moonlight subject, by J. S. Raven (518); and landscapes by B. G. Head, A. de Breanski, G. F. Teniswood, F. Walton, and W. Luker. A word of special praise is due to Sir Robert Collier's views on the Mer de Glace (46 and 52), and Sir Henry Thompson's "Summer Evening on the Thames, near Henley" (1066), which, though necessarily the amateur product merely of an autumn vacation or of a still shorter holiday stolen "out of the season" from practice, bear comparison with much professional work here. M. Loppé's Alpine views (317 and 930) take very high rank among works of this class. Among the animal-pieces we must also invite the visitor's attention to "Maternal Felicity" (26); a doe with fawn, by S. Carter; "The Intrusion" (34), a braying ass, with foal, frightening a flock of geese from the margin of a pond, by M. Fisher; and "The Farmer's Daughter" (145), a girl feeding calves, by H. H. Emmerson—all three works excellently painted. The noteworthy marine subjects include "The Deal Men See Us" (388), a wreck on the Goodwins, with the crew clustering in the tops, by R. Leslie; a capital study of sea under a grey sky, aptly entitled "The Restless Sea" (103), by J. H. Sampson; and beach studies, with humorously-introduced figures, by W. L. Wyllie. Also by the same, "Foundered" (90), a sandbank with countless sea-birds in the foreground, great tumbling breakers beyond, above which, cutting sharply against leaden clouds, are the masts of a sunken ship. The picture is a little unintelligible, owing to the low point of sight and the painter's excessive partiality for a limited range of greys; yet, like all this promising young artist's works, it evinces keen original observation. Lastly, Miss A. F. Mutrie's flower-piece (133) and Mr. Muckley's fruit-piece (1051) are among the best examples of still-life painting.

We regret to announce the death, on the 19th inst., at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine, of Mr. Charles Lucy, the historical painter. We are preparing a portrait and memoir of the distinguished artist. On the 18th inst. died Mr. Thomas Goff Lupton, aged eighty-two, the engraver in mezzotint, well known by his plates after Turner and many of the leading artists of the last half-century.

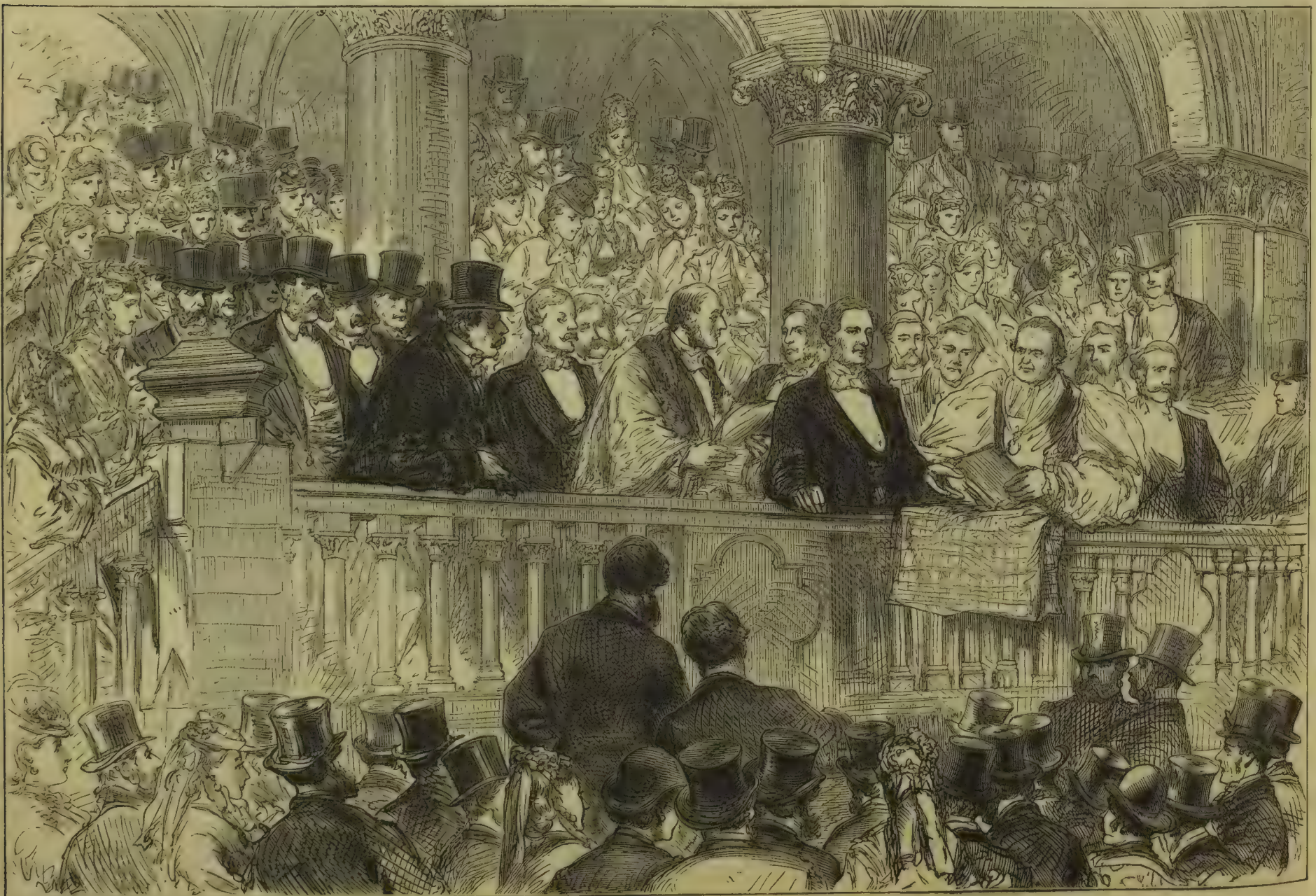
Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., has been elected Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, in place of the late Mr. Partridge.

Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A., secretary of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., the "keeper," have resigned their offices. In consideration of their long and valuable services, the *Morning Post* states, the council has voted them pensions equivalent to the salaries formerly received by them.

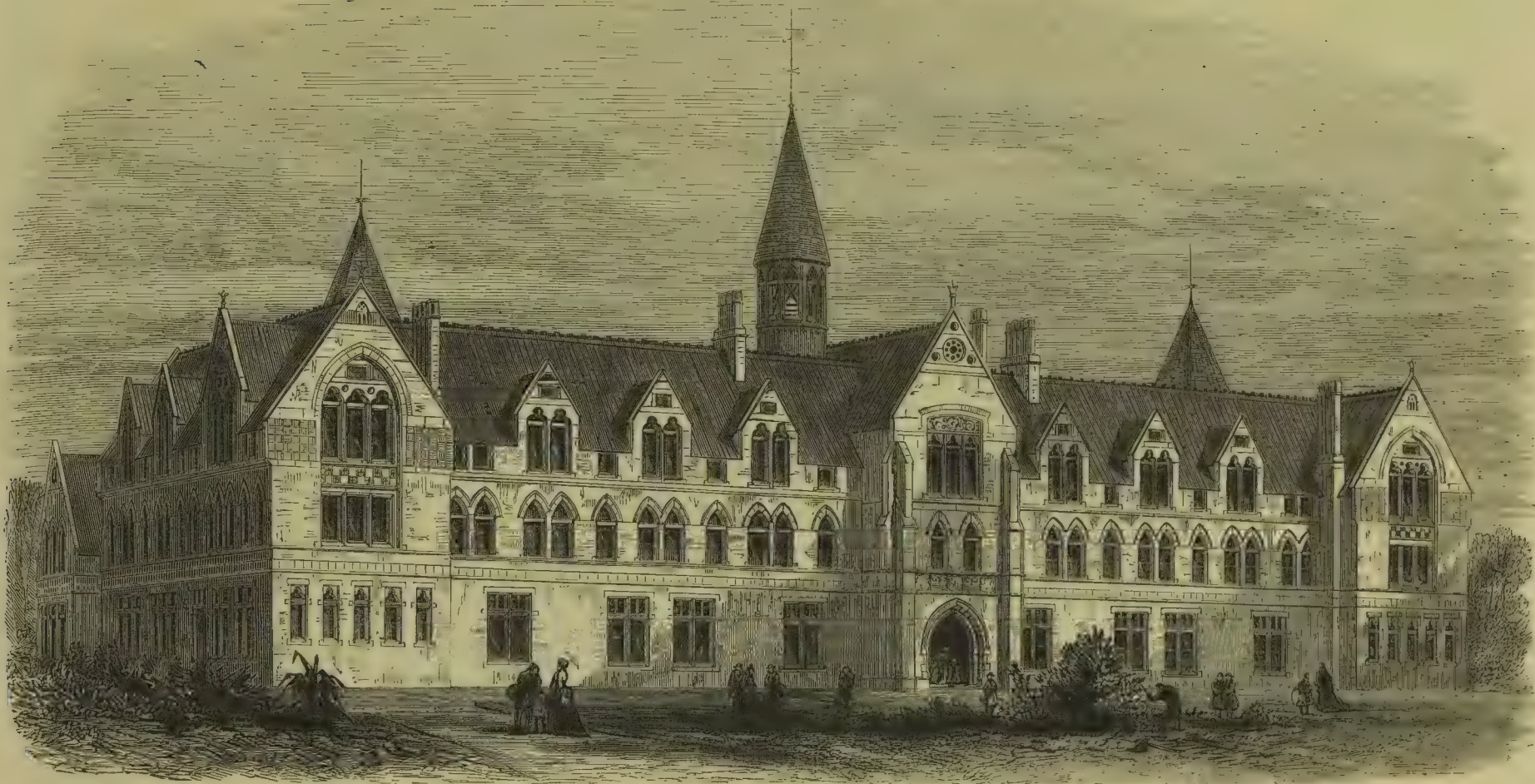
Mr. Forbes Robertson, an able and experienced art-critic, has assumed the editorship of our illustrated contemporary, *Art*.



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FROM A PICTURE BY O. W. BRIERLY.

THE DUTCH WAR IN SUMATRA.



FORT AND VILLAGE OF PEDIR, ACHEEN.



PULO WAY AND ACHEEN HEAD.

BY THE WAY.

"Limerick prodigious," as Thackeray calls it in one of his best satirical ballads, has been distinguishing itself in a manner which has caused some sensation. A public ceremonial connected with some grand works most creditable to the enterprise of Limerick men took place under the auspices of the Lord Lieutenant, and all would have gone well but for the brutality of a mob of yelling "home rulers," whom even the gracious presence of Lady Spencer could not charm into decency. It is not surprising that the respectable inhabitants of Limerick are eager to have it understood that the insults to the Viceroy and Lady Spencer proceeded only from a rabble, but the explanation was needless. Nobody could suppose that a place whose leading citizens have had the sense and the energy to construct magnificent docks would share the idiocy of the "home rulers," or annoy the Queen's representative when he came to inaugurate the work that will be so beneficial to the city. But it does not say much for the chivalry of the Limerickers that the perpetrators of the outrage, not above one hundred and fifty, and all massed in one spot, were not assailed by police and volunteers and driven away with as much damage as could be briefly effected. Such a demonstration would be impossible here or in Scotland; but were such a thing attempted, a lazy toleration of outrage would not have been exhibited, and ruffianism would have retreated a good deal the worse for the encounter.

All doubt as to the safety of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker has now been removed, decisive intelligence of their welfare having arrived, and we also know that, in compliance with Sir Samuel's requisition, reinforcements have been sent to him, and must long since have reached him. The fable which caused us all so much anxiety was akin to that of the Johanna men about Livingstone. It is now time to inquire why we do not hear of communications from the gallant leader himself, with his views as to the probable result of his expedition. Should these be unfavourable we shall not be greatly surprised, having never fully believed that an enterprise upon the comparatively limited scale of Baker's would be powerful enough to deal with a ramified system, of ancient date, and extending over a vast area of difficult country. We considered also that, even if its immediate results were brilliant, they would be temporary, unless provision could be made for the occupation by garrisons of the region in which the slave trade chiefly flourishes. No African trader will be bound by a treaty he dislikes, one moment after the power to punish its infraction is withdrawn. But these considerations make us none the less proud of the gallantry of our countryman, and everyone must rejoice that we are at length assured of the safety of him and his courageous wife, and their party.

Splendid as are the rewards obtained by modern artists, it is satisfactory to know that the liberality which gives vast sums for pictures of the day is no mere fashionable caprice. A painting that was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1777 (very nearly a hundred years ago) has recently commanded the highest price which has been paid at a public sale for an English work. This is Gainsborough's picture of "Two Young Ladies, Sisters." It was bought by Messrs. Agnew for 6300 guineas, and has been purchased of them, of course at an advanced price, by a gentleman of Glasgow, Mr. Graham. It has already departed for the second capital of Scotland, and therefore a few words about it may be acceptable to those who are not likely to see it. The work presents to us two charming young ladies, who are in the open air (there is a little park scenery and some blue sky, chiefly to the left of the spectator); one of them is seated, on the right, and is affectionately regarding her still prettier sister, who leans against the other's knee, and looks straight at you. The refined beauty of the two faces is given in Gainsborough's happiest way. The sweetness of the eyes is of the kind best known as Irish, and the delicately-pencilled mouth has the smile half formed and ready to beam out at a second's notice. What we say of one applies to the other; for the likeness of the sisters is manifest—perhaps the one who offers the full face is somewhat the prettier—the grace is equally shared. The costume you hardly notice for the fascination of the faces; but when you seek details, you see how good they are, and how completely dominated by the true attraction, the portraits. A touch or so of Gainsborough's favourite rich brown in the dress on the right remains, however, in the memory. The work is a marvellous one, and the purchaser is to be congratulated on his spirit.

Mr. J. A. Froude made an admirable speech at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner, and, as it is impossible for him not to be original, he drew, with great skill, a parallel between two institutions, one of which was the censor and instructor in old times, the other having now taken its place. These were, of course, the Church and the Press. We do not know whether all members of the "fourth estate" will be ready to accept the responsibility thus formally assigned to them; the hierarchs of the press have, no doubt, a belief that Mr. Froude has given them their true place in society. His appeal on behalf of the working clergy of the new priesthood was very energetic and earnest. He told of the hard labour, pursued at unhealthy hours, and not always adequately rewarded. Perhaps some day we shall have an "Endowed Press," when a Minister, holding different views from Mr. Gladstone, shall discover that those who have undertaken the work of the Church ought to receive its emoluments.

Another social grievance. People in good society will give dances, which are prolonged far into the morning. The guests must have carriages, and when Paterfamilias, with his work to begin while his family sleep off fatigue (say in six hours' time), can induce his ladies to leave the gay and festive scene and halls of dazzling light, the carriage must be called up. But John Thomas is not on the watch at the door; he is "drinking and gambling." Where he gets the drink we do not know, as all public-houses are shut, but such is the depravity of that menial that he has perhaps secreted a bottle of vulgarity under the seat of his mistress's own carriage, and has a pack of cards in his pocket. Anyhow, he has to be bawled for by one of the raucous voices that seem made to irritate us, the voice of one of the bellowing nuisances that hang about all places of amusement. Up and down the street goeth the fellow, proclaiming Mrs. P. Familias's name to the echoes, and wakening a score of sleepers, who sit up in darkness and wrath, and devote him, and her who sent him, and those who invited her, and whomsoever invented music and parties, to the *Inferi*, the gods of the Nether World. One of the sufferers keeps his rage warm enough to write a very good letter on the subject, and to send it to the *Times*. But what is to be done? Dances must be given if girls are to be married, and with the dance must come all the rest—evil menial, bawling fiend, broken slumbers, angry neighbour. We can offer the latter no consolation, unless his nature, which is probably kindly enough when he is up and dressed, suggest to him that perhaps the yell of that blatant brute means that a delightful young lady is ready to leave a house where she has made and secured a conquest. Let the awakened think of this, wish her happiness, and turn on his pillow till another howl comes up.

ACHEEN, SUMATRA.

The Dutch in Sumatra have lately got themselves involved in a troublesome warfare with the Malay Sultan of Achéen, a territory in the western part of the island, extending from Diamond Point, on the north coast, to Analaboe on the south. The town of Achéen, in the high sheltered behind the islet of Pulo Way, near the entrance of the Strait of Malacca, has a trade in betel-nuts, rattans, and basket-work. The people are warlike and independent. Pedir, to the north-west, is a town of 5000 inhabitants, with a strong fort mounting twelve guns, and a field battery of ten guns. This place was visited last November by H.M.S. Nassau, on her way to Trincomalee, when endeavours were made to obtain redress for outrages done to a Penang trader, but no satisfaction could be obtained. The Portuguese, as well as the Dutch, have sometimes been engaged without success in conflicts with the Malays of Achéen. Our Views of Pedir and Pulo Way are from sketches by Lieutenant Vereker, R.N.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS.

The members of the library committee of the Corporation of London, on the evening of the 5th inst., dined together at the Albion, to pay a well-merited mark of respect to their late chairman, Mr. R. N. Philipps, LL.D., F.S.A. The company numbered about forty. The chairman, Mr. A. E. Taylor, proposed the health of their guest, whom he eulogised for his literary attainments and University honours. He observed that it was a gratifying circumstance that whilst Mr. Philipps was their chairman, and also a member of the special committee for the erection of a new library and museum, their noble library had been completed and opened by the Lord Chancellor. He also referred to the munificent hospitality with which Mr. Philipps had brought together and entertained a very remarkable gathering of literary and scientific men in celebration of that event. The chairman then handed to Mr. Philipps a very handsome double-handled silver-gilt "loving cup," bearing the following inscription—"Presented to R. N. Philipps, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Recorder of Pontefract, by the Library Com-



LOVING-CUP PRESENTED TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS.

mittee of the Corporation of London, in recognition of his valuable services, ability, and courtesy as chairman. 1872." Mr. Philipps, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him, expressed the pleasure he felt in the success of those measures of which the object was to give more facilities for the advancement of mental improvement. He had endeavoured elsewhere to promote similar objects, for it was by reading and reflection, by the culture of the intellect and exercise of thought amongst the various classes into which society was divided, that means were afforded for guiding the judgment and utilising those opportunities and objects which might best promote individual advantage and national prosperity. It was stated, in the course of the evening, that the new library had cost the Corporation nearly £100,000, including about £45,000 for the site and £50,000 for the structure, and that since March 10 last about 40,000 people had visited it, or about 500 a day, exclusive of what might be called sightseers.

Mr. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P. for Whitehaven, has become the purchaser of Branksea Island.

Earl Manvers has laid the foundation-stone of a bridge which is to be constructed over the river Trent at Gunthorpe, a village about midway between Nottingham and Newark.

The Great Eastern, with the chief part of the new Atlantic cable, made a fair passage from Sheerness round to Portland. She has more than 2600 miles of cable in her tanks, the remainder being stowed in three supplementary steamers.

An address of condolence, beautifully engrossed and illuminated, has been presented by the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress to Countess Bernstorff, widow of the much-esteemed German Ambassador.

The committee of the Royal Agricultural Society have decided, after viewing the proposed site for the show, to recommend that the meeting for 1874 should be held at Bedford, in preference to Norwich or Cambridge.—Large entries of stock have been made for the meeting of the Bath and West of England Southern Counties Agricultural Association, to be held this year at Plymouth, in the first week in June.

A meeting of delegates representing the whole of the Scottish miners was held at Glasgow last Saturday, at which, upon the suggestion of Mr. Macdonald, the men agreed to continue at work until June 1.—Eight thousand miners in the Cleveland ironstone district have thrown themselves out of employment. Having been refused an advance of wages, the miners restricted production by more than one half, and the masters thereupon closed the mines.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

NEWTON'S RINGS—POLAR FORCES.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture on Light, on Thursday week, by exhibiting in pure red light the phenomenon termed Newton's rings, produced by placing a plate of glass with a plane surface upon a plano-convex lens of very slight curvature, whereby is obtained a film of air of gradually increasing depth from the point of contact outward. Newton compared the tints of colour thus created with those of his soap-bubbles, and applied his profound mathematical knowledge to the measurement of the thickness of the films; but his endeavour to account for these rings in accordance with the emission theory of light was considered unsatisfactory. The difficulty, however, vanished when these rings were studied by the light of the undulatory theory, which affirms that they are caused by the interference of the waves of light reflected from both surfaces of the glass. In relation to this, Professor Tyndall explained how the undulatory theory had been applied to the measurement of the waves of light, and by means of experiments and calculations finally showed how it had been clearly demonstrated that the wave-length of red light is the 38,000th of an inch. Before proceeding to the study of the movements of the vibrating atoms of luminiferous ether, in connection with refraction and other optical phenomena, the Professor, by way of analogy, exhibited the polar forces—attraction and repulsion—possessed by the ultimate particles of a broken magnet, and then showed Faraday's "lines of force," the curved forms taken up by iron filings, subjected to magnetic action. This introduced the consideration of the wonderful power manifested in the process of crystallisation, whereby the particles in a liquid approach each other, and build themselves up in prisms of a perfectly definite form, which was illustrated by the action of the voltaic battery upon a solution of acetate of lead, whereby a lead tree was produced. This crystalline architecture also is attributed to polar forces acting upon the molecules, which forces require time, permit no hurry, and are checked by heat. In like manner the element of time comes into play in optics. When a ray of light enters water or glass its velocity is retarded, and its course is rendered oblique to its original direction; and when it enters certain crystals, which possess in their structure two different velocities, there are two refractions, and the ray is divided into two. With the exhibition of this double refraction, produced by Iceland spar, the lecture was concluded.

TASTE AND ARTISTIC JUDGMENT.

Professor Sidney Colvin, M.A., at the Friday evening meeting on May 16, gave a discourse on the Limits of Certainty in Taste or in Artistic Judgment. He began by alluding to the difficulties which beset persons who desire to agree in their opinions on art, and the little help afforded by the ordinary definitions and canons. Taste, he said, is the sensibility or sum of sensibilities within us which receives pleasure from the visible work of man's hands, and these differ. Scientific men, who are so familiar with exactness, undervalue art and its rules for their uncertainty; but the nature of the studies is essentially different. Art deals with feelings, not with facts. Visible objects are studied, and it is required that our powers of seeing and observing should be just and vivid; but there are two modes of doing this, and each sensation of sight has the property of awakening feeling within the mind, and that of setting the mind to compare and judge. The artist cannot see without beginning to enjoy; the physicist cannot see without beginning to reason. Thus the judgments of artists are merely the expression of their pleasures, and therefore differ. A picture is admired by different spectators for very different reasons; and the more complicated it is the more multifarious are the sensibilities excited. Poetry is more immediately and unanimously appreciated than fine art, and yet it deals with things at a remoter distance from sight and touch; so that we agree about the description of pleasures, yet differ about the enjoyment. Reynolds divided the legitimate kinds of beauty into two—one which is permanent, which he identified with nature; the other transitory and changing, which he identified with fashion or custom. To the permanent and standard nature, which the consenting common-sense of mankind has established, he says, you must look for your standard, and not to individual examples in actual nature. This, Professor Colvin said, is an ideal conception; whereas the conception of nature, as a thing to be studied, imitated, and adhered to scrupulously, is an essentially real conception. The artistic sense of man, in various races and ages, has preferred and pursued very different classes of observations; and it is to the active and ingenious powers in the race and age being set on to produce according to the preference of the sensitive and enjoying ones that we owe those arts in which the modes of interpreting nature and feeling beauty vary widely. From the study of these a formula of experience including all kinds of beauty may be obtained; but it will not help us in the actual exercise of artistic judgment, and the strict analysis of a work of art by the rules of the sciences involved in it, however curious, would afford us no help for the action of taste. Taste works by direct and intuitive decision upon the merits of each case. The whole sum of powers which coalesce within us to form a taste or aptitude for artistic judgment takes cognisance of the result of the activities which have gone together to produce the work of art submitted to judgment. There are two constituent groups of powers in us; the one constitutes the sense or feeling of what the work is like, and the other the knowledge of what it means and tells. The only exactness or certainty of which artistic judgment is capable comes from the conjoint operation of these two groups of powers acting together in equal perfection—the sense which apprehends the least subtleties of beauty to be trained by attention, and the knowledge which informs us upon the vital force and shades of meaning behind the beauty, to be trained by culture of all kinds. From these is derived true artistic judgment, the appreciation of good work, and intolerance of bad; and from these will arise forbearance with differences in taste in what is really good art. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

OZONE CONDENSED OXYGEN.

Professor Odling began his fourth and concluding lecture, on Saturday last, with experimental illustrations of the ways in which Andrews, Tait, and Soret had demonstrated that ozone is undoubtedly a form or variety of oxygen in a state of condensation; and he then proceeded to consider and illustrate the quantitative reactions of ozone, lately the subject of elaborate study by Sir Benjamin Brodie, whose results constitute a body of information respecting the chemistry of ozone which have removed the question from the domain of speculation and brought it into the precincts of exact science. In these experiments a quantity of pure perfectly dry oxygen was submitted to electrification by passage through a modified Siemens' induction tube, carefully maintained at a low temperature, and the ozonised gas collected in an oil of vitriol gas-holder. With this store Brodie made a great many delicate experiments, using very ingenious apparatus for studying the precise relation between the weight and volume of the matter absorbed in oxidations effected by ozone, the process being based on the

observation of the exact amount of oxidation effected by ozonized gas on bodies unaffected by ordinary oxygen. From these oxidations Professor Odling selected the case of iodide of potassium, and he explained how Brodie determined the loss of volume suffered by ordinary oxygen in the process of ozonification, and proved the identity in volume and weight of the oxygen absorbed by the iodide of potassium with the volume of oxygen condensed in ozonification and refurnished in de-ozonification. To know the one volume, he said, is to know the other. The Professor then referred to the results of his own researches on this subject, which show that in oxidations effected by ozone the ozone is decomposed into a weight of oxygen equal in volume to itself and another weight of oxygen absorbed in the oxidation. This was followed by an account of Brodie's experiments with the protochloride of tin and the hyposulphite of soda and other substances. As a result, the ratio of the entire diminution of volume suffered by the original oxygen to the diminution in volume of the electrified or contracted oxygen effected by the reagent, was found to be (as a mean of twenty-seven concordant experiments) 3.02 to 2.02. Ozone was thus clearly demonstrated to be three volumes of oxygen condensed into two.

THE WALL OF AURELIAN.

Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., in his second lecture on the Archaeology of Rome, on Tuesday last, resumed his account of the third wall—that of Servius Tullius, which was seven miles round, and inclosed the seven fortified villages in one city. The remains of this are disappearing day by day, through the progress of building, but one important part remains tolerably perfect—the horn-work at the east corner of the city, on which the house of Sallust was built, which was the weakest point in the defence of the city, and where it was frequently taken. After the successful rebellion of Brutus the people refused to continue the enormous labour requisite to carry out the wise plans of the Kings, which would have made Rome virtually impregnable for a thousand years. Careful examination of the foundations shows that this wall was built upon older earthworks. Mr. Parker then proceeded to describe the fourth wall of Rome, usually called the wall of Aurelian, thirteen miles long and 50 ft. high, built upon the old earthworks or *monia* of the third wall, in the third century of the Christian era. This wall contained corridors for the sentinels and towers at equal intervals. It crossed the river and included two forts, the Janiculum and the Hadrianum, now the castle of St. Angelo, which appears to have been connected with it by a covered way. At the time the wall of Aurelian was built, Mr. Parker said, there was as much difference between the “city” of Rome and Rome as between the “city” of London and London; but the time may come when the boundaries of the city of Rome will be enlarged, as those of Paris, to the outside boundary of the houses. Several of the existing gates appear to be older than the wall, and inscriptions term them “restorations,” probably made in the time of Sylla, who enlarged the Pomerium, the space between the inner and outer wall, chiefly occupied by public gardens and baths. The inner wall was the municipal boundary, also enlarged by different emperors. In Pliny's time there were thirty-seven gates (eighteen in the outer wall, twelve in the inner line, and seven which, he says, “have ceased to be”). Gateway fortresses, added by Stilicho in the time of Honorius (A.D. 400), were rebuilt by King Theodoric, a great benefactor to Rome. The portions of this wall afterwards destroyed by the Goths were restored by successive Popes, especially by Leo IV., who added the “Leonine City” to protect the Vatican and connect it more closely with the fortifications. For the later Popes, we have the numerous inscriptions on the parts of the wall which each erected. The lecture, amply illustrated by plans and photographs, was concluded with interesting details of some of Mr. Parker's discoveries of remains of the ancient streets, market-places, and other buildings.

The Earl of Rosse will give a discourse on the Radiation of Heat from the Moon at the next Friday evening meeting.

THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre, under the conduct of Miss Ada Cavendish, has already achieved a curious history. The fair manageress started with the evident design of producing original dramas from eminent authors, and brought forward several examples of modern talent. The merit of these was, on the average, considerable; but one and all the subjects selected were objectionable, and it was feared by some critics that their popularity might affect the morals of the patrons of the Olympic. The matter was not “put to the test,” though Miss Cavendish subsequently was in a poetical adaptation by Dr. Westland Marston, as it was soon found that nothing could secure their popularity, such was the sense of propriety manifested by Wych-street audiences. The management fell back on “Little Em'ly” and Pia di Tolomei; and thus the theatre was sustained during an interval of probation. That period has passed, and on Monday a new play, in a prologue and three acts, under the name of “The New Magdalen,” by Mr. Wilkie Collins, was produced. Strange enough, the theme of the new piece is again of that delicate kind which must divide the opinion of the public and create two parties. The suffrages, however, this time in favour of the play are likely to be numerous; for it is strongly written and acts powerfully. Mr. Collins has adapted the subject from a novel of his own, and, indeed, the argument is better suited for a novel than for a drama. In the former the subject of female frailty, and the possibility of effective repentance and reformation, may be discussed with advantage and the lesson of charity enforced by Scripture warrant. The citation of Gospel texts on the stage, is, on the contrary, repulsive; and the assurance that the angels of Heaven rejoice more over the one repentant sinner than over many just persons appears to ordinary playgoers profane. The prejudices of society are scarcely to be so conciliated. In order to enforce the moral a Radical clergyman, who professes himself to be a Communist, is introduced as the friend of the wretched, and made to come forward and help the guilty heroine out of her difficulties—in the end, indeed, taking the repudiated girl to his bosom as his own wife. Mr. Collins has treated his theme skilfully, and, by some forcible situations, extorted the applause of the house. He brought down the curtain on a series of tableaux, and has manipulated the dialogue with all the adroitness displayed by the modern dramatist, so that there is no heaviness in the treatment, and the spectator is led on from incident to incident. Miss Ada Cavendish, too, is more than equal to the leading rôle, and imparts to it a dignity and tragic intensity well calculated to raise her reputation as an artist. She is most ably supported by Miss Erntstone and Mrs. St. Henry, and a degree of interest gathers round all three which induces the audience to throw a veil over the disagreeable features of the plot. Mr. Peveril, as the infatuated and ultimately disgusted lover, acted his best; and Mr. Archer, in the Broad Church parson, made a decided character of the irreverent, divine, and

also a most favourable impression on the audience. Truly it was a difficult part to play, but the actor achieved a victory and a triumph. Many, of course, will object to his sermonising, and not a few to his doctrines. The views of social morality held by people in general and those held by religious sentimentalists in particular are as opposite as the poles, for they are, in fact, the correspondent poles themselves of the question in dispute. If Mercy Merrick has a better claim to our sympathy, because she has erred, than Grace Roseberry, who has never erred, but been wronged by her, though unintentionally, then, indeed, the fallen have an advantage over the just, of which the latter may reasonably complain. Yet this is the dramatic position of the two heroines; and the energy displayed by Miss Erntstone, in asserting her rights against an impostor, told against her with the audience, and finally led them to believe that at bottom her nature was less noble than that of the delinquent with whom she would entertain no compromise. And it was evidently the intention of the author that we should believe so. Grace Roseberry and Mercy Merrick first meet, on the French and German frontier, during the late war—Mercy as a Christian sister wearing the red cross, and Grace as a traveller to England. A bullet pierces the cottage in which they are conversing, and strikes Grace in the head. Mercy, thinking the poor girl to be dead, is tempted to take advantage of the accident, and secures her papers for the purpose of personating her in England with Lady Janet Roy, her aunt, to whom she has letters proving her identity. After her departure, a German doctor examines Grace, and by lifting the smitten bone from the brain restores her to consciousness. Meanwhile Mercy, under her name, has thoroughly established herself in the family of Lady Janet, and won the affections of a sensitive journalist, Horace Holmcroft. Their marriage is agreed upon, when Grace herself appears upon the scene, and the two women are confronted; but the right claimant is disbelieved, is regarded as insane, and ejected from the premises. Julian Gray, the wandering Curate, is interested in the circumstance, and becomes fascinated with the adventuress, whose conduct in her new position has been all along so proper that everybody is in her favour. She is not, however, so well satisfied with herself, and ultimately confesses to the preacher, who counsels her to repair the wrong she had unintentionally committed. She consents; but in her attempt to conciliate Grace utterly fails. Stung to resentment, she then defies the irreconcilable woman. Grace, indeed, acts with such perseverance that the family proceed to consign her to the charge of the police, to be taken to a lunatic asylum, as the only way of ridding themselves of her presence. Here the fortitude of Mercy Merrick gives way; she becomes the protector of her enemy, and ultimately makes full acknowledgment of her own guilt. Lady Janet and Horace both shrink from the impostor in horror; enthusiast Gray, on the contrary, takes the repentant sinner to his bosom, and the angels, in his belief, approve the act, and are prepared to rejoice at his wedding; after which he determines to go to America, where he thinks society is more free from prejudices than in England. The accessories and scenery are complete and picturesque; and it was evident that the audience was satisfied with the play and the players, though scarcely, perhaps, concurring in the Christian doctrine which the dramatist had laboured so vehemently to enforce, and had so far interpreted in a one-sided fashion of his own.

PRINCESS'S.—FRENCH PLAYS.

Curiously enough the same theme that inspires Mr. Collins's drama forms the groundwork of the French play acted on the same evening at the Oxford-street theatre, the younger Dumas's philosophical essay on the rehabilitation of fallen woman, taking the form of a comedy, under the name of “Les Idées de Madame Aubrey,” and affording another opportunity for Mlle. Desclée. It also brings Mlle. Plessy into a not less prominent position. This piece is one of a series in which “le fils de son père” administers to the French public his moral discourses, in which the bitter pill is disguised under its favourite form of expression. The play, as a whole, was quite satisfactorily acted. Mlle. Hebert, in the girl of fourteen, was excellent, though her dress should have been so contrived as to have made her look a little younger than she appears. M. Ravel strove hard to embody the more serious shade of his character, with a degree of success unexpected. The other parts need no particular mention.

ST. JAMES'S.—THE BELGIAN COMPANY.

In a notice of a comic opera like “La Fille de Madame Angot” it is almost impossible not to drift into the language in which it is written. The plot is simplicity itself. Of the two principal female characters, one is the daughter of a Madame Angot, born thirty months after her husband's death, and is supposed to have Turkish blood in her veins; the other, Mlle. Lange, of whose parents no one has ever heard anything. One, at the commencement of the opera, is the mistress of the notorious “Barras;” the other is the intended bride of Pomponnet, a hairdresser, equally popular with “Les Dames de la Halle” and the demi-monde. They are equal in two respects—both have had a good education, and both are beloved and in love with Ange Pitou, a poet who, under the Directory, is always in and out of prison, the latter through the influence of Mlle. Lange. After many expedients to put off the marriage, Mlle. Angot sings one of Pitou's seditious songs in public, gets arrested, but, through the influence of Mlle. Lange, is removed from the *violon*, or station-house, to her *petite maison*. Here, to avoid suspicion, a meeting of conspirators takes place, of which Mlle. Lange is one, to reinstate the monarchy; and in this situation the most charming thing in the opera, “the chorus of conspirators,” is sung, which met with a double encore. The scene culminates with another chorus of soldiers sent to arrest them, a waltz tune in which the military join, and closes the second act with great effect. The third act takes place at a public garden at Belleville, where all the parties meet, and, after a scene of recrimination, Mlle. Angot finds it better to marry poor Pomponnet, who sincerely loves her, than to risk being connected with a person who is evidently that despicable animal, a male flirt. The piece—which, be it understood, is a comic opera, and not a burlesque—abounds in the most charming and telling music by Charles Lecocq. The chorus of conspirators, before mentioned, and the duet, “Jours fortunés de notre enfance,” are quite enough attraction to ensure crowded houses. The piece is well acted throughout, and the performers, with and without voices, are thoroughly efficient. The dresses, of the time of the Directory, are quaint and at the same time brilliant, affording, by their classic tendency, an opportunity for female display.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

According to a return recently issued, the marriages in England and Wales in 1872 were 200,837; the births, 824,646; and the deaths, 492,065; the population in 1871 being 22,712,266.

The Extra Supplement.

“DISCOVERY OF THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.”

The subject of Mr. O. W. Brierly's historical picture, an Engraving of which is provided for the Extra Supplement of this week's paper, is a famous incident of maritime adventure 350 years ago. The Portuguese navigator, Fernando Magalhaens, sailing with a Spanish squadron down the east coast of South America from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, which he had mistaken, at first, for the desired open passage to the East Indies, found a true passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in October, 1520, and made his way quite through its winding channel by the end of November. He thence crossed the vast width of the Pacific to the Philippine Islands, where he was killed by the natives, but the ships he had commanded were brought safe home to Spain. Next to the discovery of America by Columbus, we must rank this exploration of the Pacific and circumnavigation of the globe as the greatest feat of enterprising seamanship in that wonderful age; and it is remarkable that both Magalhaens and Columbus, who were not Spaniards, performed these great achievements with Spanish vessels and crews. The Strait of Magellan, as the name is commonly written, was lately described in our Journal when we engraved a sketch, by Mr. Charles Royle, of the waterfall at Port Gallant. Its length, including every bend, is nearly 300 miles; its width varies from five miles to twenty or thirty. Steam-tugs are now to be placed there for the assistance of ships taking this route, which saves going round Cape Horn.

THE MODOC INDIAN WAR.

The campaign of the United States Government troops against the band of outlawed Modoc Indians on the borders of North California and Oregon, in the neighbourhood of the Klamath and Lake Tulé, was described last week. Our Special Artist lately in China and Japan, Mr. W. Simpson, having crossed the Pacific to San Francisco, has gone up the country to obtain sketches for the purpose of illustrating the scenes and incidents of this campaign. He sends us a view of Lake Tulé, with the lava beds and head-quarters camp. The following are his remarks describing the locality:—

“From this point of sight the lava beds do not seem to be of much importance; still, the view will give a notion of the character of the place. The Tulé lake is about 6000 ft. above the level of the sea, and is eight miles across by twelve miles north and south. The whole country is volcanic, abounding in warm springs of sulphur, magnesia, and other mineral waters. Mount Shasta, which rises sixty miles west, is about 14,000 ft. high, and was at some former time a burning mountain. All the mountains about here are volcanic in character. The lava beds seem to have run northward a great many miles; the high region from which the lava has poured down is covered with the old cones of extinct craters. The long line running into the lake is the north end of the lava beds, which extend far and wide. The whole of their mass is full of cracks and hollows, by which those acquainted with them can move in any direction, while other persons would lose themselves as in a labyrinth. It was at the bay on this side of the lava beds, on a bit of smooth ground which extends to the right of the view, that the Modocs so cruelly and treacherously assassinated General Canby and Dr. Thomas. The soldiers at the look-out in the foreground, where they now make signals, could see the whole of the bloody drama performed. It is nearly a mile away from camp, so Captain Jack and the Modocs had no difficulty in escaping to the lava beds. The natural stronghold from which Captain Jack has been dislodged is seen in the background of my view, on the opposite side of the water, and beyond the long promontory of the lava beds. A part of General Gillem's force is now encamped in Captain Jack's quarters, and the man in the foreground of the view I send is signalling to them by means of a white flag with a red square upon it. At present it is dangerous to go round by the lake, for messengers are shot at on the way. Yesterday about fourteen Modocs came down to drink, and attacked an escort going along with pack-mules with provisions to the next camp. I believe that measures are to be taken to stop them from coming down to get water at that point. The dark circular construction in the centre of the camp is a large rifle-pit, to serve as a citadel, should the guards left in charge of the camp be attacked when the principal part of the force are out fighting. Smaller rifle-pits are in the foreground, near the tents, and others near the huts by the shore of the lake.”

Our Special Artist has sent home a Modoc Indian bow for the British Museum. It was found in Captain Jack's stronghold, in the lava beds, when the troops captured that position, after three days' fighting, on the 17th ult. The bow is of a primitive pattern, but is strengthened along its whole length with the sinew of a deer's leg, firmly glued to the wood. The cord is also made of deer's leg sinew. A few of the Indians are better armed, with breechloading rifles and revolvers. They were driven out of their caves and holes by vertical shell-fire. They number only two or three score men.

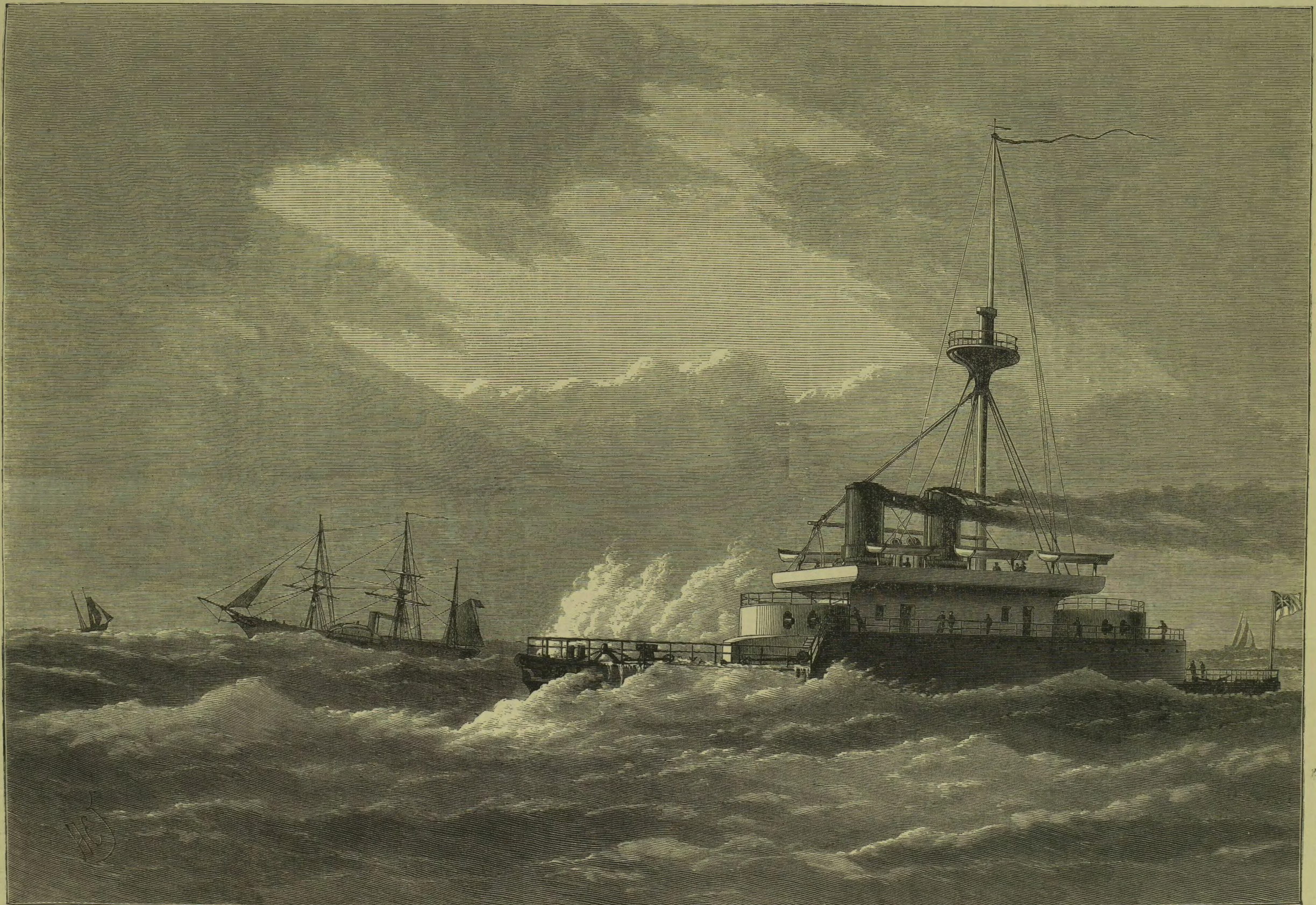
H.M.S. DEVASTATION.

The trial-trips and Channel cruise of this new turret-ship or monitor, for the testing of her performance at sea, have engaged some notice. Our Illustration shows her, on the 5th inst., at Portland, passing westward outside the breakwater, in company with H.M.S. Valorous, her consort. The corvette pitched heavily in a sea that had little or no effect on the Devastation, which steamed at the average speed of eight knots and a half against wind and sea, ploughing her way through the water with her fore-castle well submerged, and throwing up dense clouds of spray to fall upon the fore part of her deck and the fore turret. She did not pitch in general above one degree and a quarter when kept with her head to the sea, and seemed as steady as if in harbour. The sketch engraved is by Lieutenant Jelinger Symons, of H.M.S. Achilles. The Devastation has now gone to Queenstown.

Although the money-order system lately established between this country and France is, for the present, restricted to orders drawn on the General Post Office in Paris, or issued by that office on this country, persons desiring to send money to other parts of France can do so by obtaining an order payable in Paris, such order being transferable by indorsement. By this arrangement any person in whose favour an order is drawn can, if resident elsewhere, transfer it to a correspondent in Paris, to whom the money will be duly paid on his furnishing the necessary particulars as to the surname and Christian name of the sender; or he can pay it into a local bank or to some other company or person having an agency in Paris.



THE MODOC WAR IN AMERICA: LAKE TULE, WITH LAVA BEDS AND HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



H.M.S. DEVASTATION AND VALOROUS OFF PORTLAND.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, May 19.

Grumblers at our English climate should have experienced a taste of that at Vienna during the past week, in the course of which brief space we have had all the seasons of the year in succession—soft spring breezes, warm April showers, an hour or two of balmy summer sunshine suddenly giving place to moaning autumn winds and torrents of rain, followed by wintry gusts that set one shivering in the stoutest of overcoats. Strange to say, whenever the night was mild and starlight the morning was certain to break cold, wet, and gloomy. This continuous rain had the effect of converting certain parts of the Prater into a positive quagmire for several days, and the Exhibition, on its western side, was only to be reached by wading through pools of liquid mud, which eventually necessitated the laying down of stout wooden causeways for people to walk upon for a considerable space in front of the various gateways. Those who ventured to explore the park were constrained to pick their way along miles, one might almost say, of planking, which was not placed there to facilitate the progress of the public, but simply to save the hundreds of workmen still engaged in transporting materials from one part to another from getting stuck fast in the mud. The late favourable change in the weather, however, has already had the effect of bringing about a considerable improvement, and if the recent downpour should not renew itself, the passage over these improvised bridges may in future be dispensed with.

Within the palace very considerable advancement has been made, yet with all this, save Switzerland—which was perfectly ready on the day of opening—no other section is actually complete. Great Britain proper, with one or two important and several unimportant exceptions, is almost ready, and will be quite so in a few days, when it will make a show with which one may feel contented, if not precisely proud, thanks to the energy of the working staff of the British Commission, under the disadvantage of the most unheard-of parsimony on the part of our own Government. The interior of the Rotunda, although still littered with cases and in possession of scores of labourers, is rapidly undergoing transformation, and in the midst of the crowd of stearine trophies, upon which I commented in my last, some genuine art-productions are rising daily. Among the wax and the perfumery, the soaps and the scents, the candles and the eau de cologne, it is some pleasure to encounter an occasional veritable work of art. The grand central fountain is sufficiently advanced towards completion to enable one to form an idea of its magnificent character. Posed within the larger basin are eight water gods and nymphs, their heads wreathed with aquatic plants, holding young dolphins aloft in their burly arms. Grouped around the base of the centrepiece, tastefully decorated with herons and dolphins, are four cupids standing in large open shells, pouring water from a jug into the vases which they hold in their hands. The rim of the upper basin is ornamented with lions' heads and heavy wreaths, and posed on the pedestal above are four colossal female figures with fruit and flowers.

Towering beside the French bronze trophy, surmounted by its colossal lion, is the upper portion of the metal spire of some Gothic church—a bold foliated design, terminating above in a crowned figure of the Virgin with the infant Christ. In various parts of the Rotunda models on a large scale of buildings in a highly ornate classic style of architecture are in course of erection, the precise object of which, however, appears not to be generally known. Here and there numerous large bronzes litter the floor, while others are being guided along sloping planks by the aid of pulleys suspended from the roof. A case in which a fine display is made of artistic silver plate, by Vollgold, of Berlin, has been recently placed opposite the entrance to the western nave. The principal specimens appear to belong to the German Emperor, and comprise, among other notable works, an elegant design commemorative of Prussian valour displayed in the wars against Napoleon I. On the other side of the Rotunda, facing the entrance to the eastern nave, is a striking exhibition of enamelled gold and silver jewellery, exhibiting all that redundancy of ornamentation distinctive of the rococo style. Elsewhere about the Rotunda one observed organs in the modern and mediæval style, peels of church bells, English models of ironclads and swift-sailing mail-steamers, specimens of artistic china from Copenhagen, a magnificent monster geological chart of Sweden, a fine show of furs from Leipsic, a leather trophy in which the shoemaker's adage of there being nothing like this flexible material had been duly recognised, and a fantastic Gothic trophy mainly constructed with reals of sewing-cotton of various hues, samples of manufacture of some well-known Manchester firm.

As we proceed from the Rotunda to the western nave our attention is attracted to some carved ebony cabinets of Prussian workmanship, one of which is decorated with painted porcelain panels of Cupid gambolling in the air, together with a couple of charming female heads, the whole being richly framed with ornoln; another cabinet, the carving of which is far richer, is relieved in parts with plaques of blue and gold enamel. Adjoining these specimens of decorative furniture the presents—of no very high artistic merit—made to the King and Queen of Saxony, on the recent occasion of their golden wedding, are displayed. They comprise a handsome canopy, some richly-carved chairs, covered with needle-work, a double prie-dieu, a gorgeous altar-cloth, a fine screen, and some caskets, albums, and tablets.

Immediately behind rises the resplendent stand, under a crimson-and-gold canopy, surmounted by crowns and other ornaments, and embroidered with the arms of Prussia and Saxony, of the Royal porcelain factories of Dresden and Berlin; the former occupying the left-hand side of the joint pavilion, and the latter the right. In a niche at one end is a gilt group, the riddle of which I am unable to read, representing a young cupid, wreathed, apparently, with vine-leaves, and holding a sceptre in his right hand, guiding four serpents wearing jewelled crowns and collars, to the latter of which the reins, which he grasps in his left hand, are attached. The Dresden display boasts a magnificent Diana vase, on which is depicted, in the grand style of the old Italian masters, some of the more striking incidents in the life of the chaste goddess—notably a spirited hunting scene, an elaborate composition representing her surprise, while bathing, by Actæon; also the death of the latter, and Diana's summer-night's encounter with Endymion. Among the productions of the Meissen porcelain factory one may recognise many old favourites—those true Dresden china types from which one gathers so charming an idea of the idle and enjoyable side of the life of the last century, where even labour assumes the guise of amusement, and rustic swains pipe amatory airs, while coy nymphs disport themselves with garlands, where lovers flirt, and children gambol around candlestick stems, cupids play at bopeep in the folds of ladies' dresses, and domestic felicity, with a numerous and happy progeny in its train, are simple matters of course.

The principal object exhibited by the Royal porcelain factory of Berlin is a grand vase on a gilt stand ornamented with one of those ambiguous allegorical groups on which German artists appear to pride themselves. In the centre is

an enthroned goddess, robed in purple and ermine, and having at her feet Mercury, and a child with a basket of fruit and flowers; on her right hand are three figures representing Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; while on her left are Astronomy and Music, with, seemingly, Industry and Agriculture. As a work of art the Berlin production will bear no kind of comparison with the magnificent Diana vase exhibited by Saxony, of which I have just spoken. Neither will another important work, a painting on porcelain forming the circular top of a carved wood table, and representing Apollo guiding the coursers of the sun, while Hymen hovers overhead, and nymphs strew flowers in the path of the caracoling steeds. The Berlin porcelain factory exhibits, moreover, lifesize busts of the Emperor and Prince Imperial of Germany, numerous clever copies of well-known paintings, ancient and modern, notably Murillo's "Assumption of the Virgin," vases of all dimensions and shapes, imitations of mediæval china, some elegant dinner services, Renaissance tea services of graceful design and great richness of colour, in which masks, scrolls, wreaths, and ribbons are depicted in their natural tints on a deep turquoise ground.

After the porcelain display one comes upon a striking exhibition of ornamental glass samples of the manufacture of Fritz Heckert, of Petersdorf—the most remarkable specimen being unquestionably a looking-glass, inclosed in an elaborate interlacing frame, the design of which is admirable, and the execution a perfect marvel. Following are some Berlin jewellery stalls, where there is a liberal display of cameos and trinkets of no particular artistic value, with other cases in which silver and silver-gilt chalices, ostensoirs, and other church ornaments of enriched and elegant design are exhibited. Some handsome marble mantelpieces succeed, and then one arrives at the transverse gallery on the left, at the entrance to which the productions of the Black Forest are displayed, mainly in the shape of carved clock-cases, some few of which are graceful and pretty enough, the majority being either puerile in design or over florid in ornamentation. Posed above the dials are lovers courting and doves billing and cooing, storks strutting, stags bounding, eagles soaring, cocks crowing, and owls blinking; also hunting trophies, pretty peasant girls in piquant costumes, wine-bibbers carousing, and musicians fiddling. The more pretentious cases are in the style of elaborate mediæval belfries and clock towers, or picturesques carved wood chalets.

Further down the gallery is a display of metal chandeliers, scales, and weights, mathematical and optical instruments, folding bedsteads and invalid chairs, shower and other baths, together with surgical apparatus. Next comes a soap trophy, of which the commonest yellow forms the base and the whitest curd the apex; then various chemicals, and a magnificent display of colours comprising all the tints of the rainbow and some few discovered subsequently to the days of Noah; together with gums, sealing-wax, artificial flowers and fruits, and a sugar trophy, ranging from the darkest molasses to the purest refined, and surmounted by a huge sugar-candy crown; also a map, in which the sugar industry in the district between Vienna and Berlin is minutely indicated.

The corresponding gallery on the right-hand side of the nave, and devoted likewise to the products of the German empire, being too backward in its arrangements for examination, we continue our progress along the nave and speedily enter Dutch territory, where our attention is at once arrested by the splendid display of silver plate by Mynheer van Kempen, comprising épergnes, candelabra, salvers, statuettes, and centrepieces of admirable design and perfect execution. Close by is the bacchanalian bottle trophy of Wijnand Pockink, the great Amsterdam manufacturer of curaçoa and other liqueurs. Next we have an elaborate display of stearine under a canopy ornamented with gilt spear-heads, where, in addition to hundred-weights of sixes and eights mathematically arranged, we encounter stearine busts of the reigning King and Queen of Holland; and statues of the Venus of Milo, the Diana of the Louvre, and the dancing nymphs of Canova. Turning aside from this ridiculous exhibition, we find ourselves in front of the remarkably-interesting trophy which Holland has raised from the products of her colonies—the spice islands of the Indian seas, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Molakken, Deli, Riouw, Banka, and Celebes. In the glass cases at its base minerals, shells, corals, gums, sugar, spices, fruit, grains, berries, rice, tea, tobacco, bark, grasses, and wool are displayed; while above hang robes and weapons, skins and furs, horns and feathers, tobacco-leaves and palm-branches; and crowning all are piles of bags and bales surmounted by flags, and down which gay Venetian pendants are streaming.

At the entrance to the neighbouring gallery is a collection of statuettes and other ornaments in bronze, musical instruments, boxes, trays, worked slippers, baskets, and mats from the same Indian possessions; after which come homespun Dutch bunting in all colours, with samples of gingham and leather, and some admirable photographs by Vermeer, on a large scale, of heads and fancy groups—the former strikingly characteristic, and reminding one of portraits by Rembrandt, Frank Hals, and other grand Dutch masters. At the further end of the same gallery the productions of Sweden and Norway are displayed, comprising silver filigree jewellery; a lofty majolica stove ornamented with columns, pinnacles, statuettes, and vases; a lifesize figure of a Laplander in sledge drawn by reindeer; splendid collections of skins of white and brown bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, and martens; cod-liver oil of delicious transparency and pretended pleasant flavour, seeds, tools, &c.; also samples of Norwegian pale ale, bottled at the Drontheim Brewery, surmounted by the coloured figure of a charmingly wicked-looking pretty Norwegian peasant girl emptying the contents of one of these bottles into an ornamental flagon, and having in face of it a cask of so-called prima aquavit, astride which a peasant is jovially seated, holding smaller casks of the same highly-esteemed liquor under each arm.

In the nave Belgium exhibits some attractive photographs, of which those representing the moon on a large scale are of especial interest; also some terra-cotta busts, in a clever, sketchy style, of young girls, their hair wreathed with roses, vine-leaves, shells, and ribbons, very graceful and charming, save that their dreamy eyes, half-closed lips, and slightly retroussé noses impart to them a somewhat sensual look. M. Tainsy, of Brussels, sends a remarkably handsome artistic chimneypiece in the Renaissance style, in which black, grey, and variegated marbles are arranged with much taste; also a couple of others, simpler and bolder in design, where the rich, red variegated marble is introduced with striking effect. Close by are cases in which morocco and other leathers are displayed, with boots of caiman, crocodile, serpent, bear, and pig skin leather; samples of bleached and unbleached linen, checks, and tartans; iron rails from the forges of La Châtelet; nails, horseshoes, and wire of various descriptions; helmets, shakos, kepis, cocked-hats, and other military headgear, together with swords, drums, and all kinds of military accoutrements. In the side gallery, which is entered through an archway on twisted cane, hung with flags and flower-baskets, we come upon a display of educational works in use in the schools of Belgium, and specimens of engraving, printing, binding, &c.; next encounter samples of leather, dressed and undressed, black and coloured, contributed by Brussels, Ghent, Liege,

Tournay, and Namur; then magnificent lace robes and shawls, tunics, fichus, collars, veils, and handkerchiefs, the productions of Brussels, Mechlin, and Ghent; afterwards woollen goods of all descriptions, with braids, bindings, threads, silks, and cottons. A gorgeous display of wreaths and other artificial flowers next follows, with some models of working men's dwellings; samples of vinegars, syrups, meat extracts, mustards, and other condiments, cigars, biscuits, beers, liqueurs, mineral waters, minerals, chemicals, colours, varnishes, and wax matches.

On Monday week a gala reception was given to the members of the Foreign Commissions, the Imperial Commissioners, and the Directors of the Exhibition in the state saloons of the Hofburg; and on Tuesday Baron Schwarz-Senborn, in company with the chief officials of the Exhibition, the British exhibitors and journalists, was entertained at dinner in the Vienna Blumen-saal by the Royal British Commission. The lofty dining-hall was gaily decorated with British and Austrian flags, and an admirable orchestra performed a succession of operatic airs. Earl Cowper presided, and Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Anthony Rothschild, and Mr. Henry Brassey, M.P., acted as vice-chairmen. The preliminary loyal toasts having been proposed, Sir Anthony Rothschild gave the health of Baron Schwarz-Senborn, which was drunk amid loud applause. The Baron replied in English with befitting terseness, and then Sir R. Wallace proposed "Art and Industry," on behalf of which pair of impersonalities Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Minton and Company, responded. The toast of "The Department of British Machinery and Agricultural Implements" having been disposed of, Herr Platt proposed the health of Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, secretary of the Commission, which was drunk with round after round of applause. Mr. Owen, in a few telling sentences, dwelt upon the labours of the Commission, the difficulties, courage, and patience of the exhibitors. After thanking the proposer of the toast and the meeting, he gave the health of the exhibitors. This was acknowledged by a member of the firm of Jackson and Graham. Baron Schwarz-Senborn then proposed the health of the British Commissioners, to which Earl Cowper responded, paying a flattering testimony to Mr. Owen's services, and, while declaring himself a warm supporter of the present Government, expressing his complete disapproval of the parsimony manifested in regard to the British department at the Vienna Exhibition. Mr. John Lewis, of Halifax, next gave the health of Mr. Scott Russell, the designer and constructor of the Rotunda, who replied in a very effective speech, gracefully according much of the praise that had been bestowed upon him to his Austrian associates, both engineers and architects, whose healths he proposed.

On Friday afternoon the Emperor, attended by several of the Archdukes and the chief officials of the Exhibition, opened the Fine-Art Annex, situated in front of the Eastern entrance of the Industrial Palace. His Majesty, having inspected the different galleries, subsequently visited the pavilion of the Austrian Lloyds.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur started for Pesth on Sunday week, arriving there at nine o'clock at night. An immense crowd had assembled to greet the Princes, who were received by Count Waldstein and the English Consul. On the following morning they visited the Archduke Joseph, and afterwards lunched with him and a distinguished party on the island of St. Margaret, witnessing a grand regatta, and receiving the members of the Grand Lodge of Hungary in the afternoon. The Princes dined at the Casino with Count Karoly and other Hungarian nobles, and were afterwards present at the performance at the opera. On Tuesday they visited the Academy of Science, attended the races, passed the parade of the volunteer fire brigade, dining at the club of the nobles and finishing the evening at a grand ball given in their honour at the Hôtel de l'Europe, when Prince Arthur is said to have danced the national Hungarian dance, the Sardas, amid universal applause. They returned to Vienna on Wednesday afternoon, dining the same day with Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador here, who had invited the members of the Diplomatic Body to meet them. Later in the evening they attended, in company with the Crown Prince of Germany, a soirée given by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Arthur left here last night for London, to represent the Prince of Wales at Wednesday's Levée, but the Prince of Wales himself will remain, it is said, until the 23rd.

When the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Germany and Prince Arthur, inspected the British section of the Exhibition, he paid a visit to the elegant little iron pavilion where the offices of the British Commission are established. This comfortable little dwelling, situated in the park at a stone's-throw from the huge machinery hall, and erected by Messrs. Hemming, is surrounded by quite a bower of young trees, inside which are pretty beds of pansies and wallflowers, the whole being encircled by a handsome railing erected by the Colebrook Dale Company. The pavilion, which contains a large board-room, offices for clerks, commissioners' rooms, lavatories, &c., is provided with a pretty verandah, paved and decorated with Minton tiles and vases. The first English firms having contributed their choicest fabrics and upholstery to the furnishing of the rooms, the snug little nest has turned out a *bijou* of neatness, compactness, and elegance. Close at hand are a couple of iron houses, also erected by Messrs. Hemming, and furnished throughout by Messrs. Cooper and Holt, where sixty of the workmen employed in the Exhibition live with far more comfort than the average British artisan is accustomed to enjoy in his own home. Each house contains a lofty and spacious common room, where the men sit and mess together, besides several small but airy bed-chambers containing two beds each, and one large sleeping-room with ten beds. In these admirable model cottages the men receive three ample meals per diem for a charge of 17s. a week, lodgings being charged 5s. additional. Between the cottages is a dining-tent, at which about a hundred English workmen employed by private firms have been fed for months past at the same charge for three daily meals from the resources of the "British workmen's hotel," a travelling kitchen shaped like a small locomotive, which is capable, with a ludicrously small expenditure of fuel, of roasting a sufficient number of joints and sacks of potatoes to feed nearly 150 men a day. Both cottages and "hotel" have been veritable godsend to the men, and their advantages have been gratefully appreciated by them. The occupants of the former are thoroughly *en famille*, and are fed and lodged far better than the workmen of any other foreign commission, besides being kept out of mischief and enabled to save at least half their wages.

[Our Special Artists furnish this week's Paper with several illustrations, one of which shows the interior of the vast Rotunda, 312 ft. in diameter. The view of the entrance from the Rotunda to the Western Galleries of the Industrial Palace has been copied from a photograph taken by the Vienna Photographic Association for the Exhibition of 1873.]

A Parliamentary return recently issued shows that the total number of persons who emigrated from Ireland last year was 78,781, of whom 46,741 were male.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ABERGAVENNY.

Caroline, Dowager Countess of Abergavenny, died somewhat suddenly, on Monday forenoon, at Birling Manor, her residence, near Aylesford, Kent. Her Ladyship, who was the second daughter of Mr. Ralph Leeke, of Longford Hall, in the county of Salop, married, Sept. 7, 1824, William, fourth Earl of Abergavenny, at that time the Rev. William Nevill, of Birling, Kent. The deceased Countess was a generous and considerate benefactress to the poor and infirm on the family estate.

LADY TROUBRIDGE.

Anna Maria, Dowager Lady Troubridge, died suddenly, on the 14th inst., at Queen's Gardens, Bayswater. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Forester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B. (son of Thomas, eighth Earl of Dundonald), by Maria, his wife, daughter of David Shaw, Esq., and widow of Captain Sir Jacob Wheate, R.N. She was married, Oct. 18, 1810, to Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart., C.B., and had two sons and two daughters: the elder son was the late Sir Thomas Troubridge, third Baronet, father of the present Baronet.

PRINCE COUZA.

Prince Couza, the ex-Hospodar of Roumania, died at Heidelberg on the 15th inst. He was born at Galacz, in Moldavia, in 1820. After some years' service in the Moldavian militia, he obtained the rank of Colonel; he was then appointed, in 1850, Prefect of his native city, and in 1858 he became Minister of War. On Jan. 17, 1859, he was unanimously elected Hospodar of Moldavia, and, on Feb. 5, of Wallachia. This election was ratified by the great Powers and the Porte, and it was followed, in 1861, by the union of the two principalities under the name of Roumania. In May, 1864, Prince Couza made a coup-d'état, the National Assembly having rejected all the proposals he had laid before it. In the plebiscite which followed, the Prince obtained 611,094 ayes against 71,527 noes. He still failed, however, to secure a majority for his Government in the Chamber; and, after innumerable changes of Ministry, he was deposed by a revolution on the night of Feb. 22, 1866.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. R. SMYTH.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Rowland Smyth, K.C.B., Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, died at Kensington on the 14th inst. He was the fifth son of Grace Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, in the county of Waterford, by Mary Brodrick, his wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Mitchell's Fort, in the county of Cork. His eldest brother was the late Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray; and of his sisters, the second, Penelope, married, April 5, 1836, Charles Ferdinand de Bourbon, Prince of Capua; and the third, Gertrude, was the late Lady Dinorben. Sir John was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Army in 1821. He was at the siege of Bhurtpore under Lord Combermere, and served throughout the Gwalior and Sutlej campaigns, in the latter distinguishing himself at the battle of Aliwal. He had received two medals and a clasp, and was made a K.C.B. in 1867. For some years he commanded the central division of the Madras Army, and was appointed Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1868, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1870. Sir J. R. Smyth married, in 1839, Catherine Alice, daughter of Charles, first Lord Tenterden, and by her (who died in 1865) had an only child, Penelope Mary Gertrude, wife of her cousin, Charles Stuart Aubrey, present Lord Tenterden.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice Salmon Portland Chase, a distinguished American statesman and jurist, died recently. He was born Jan. 13, 1808, and was educated at Cincinnati (of which his uncle, Bishop Chase, was president), and at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1826. Having studied law under William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States, he was admitted to the Bar in 1830, and soon afterwards contributed to the legal literature of his country. In 1849 Chase was returned to the United States Senate, and from 1855 to 1860 was Governor of the State of Ohio. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, which office he resigned in 1864, when he was nominated Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The office of President of the Bavarian Academy of Science and Conservator-General of Scientific Museums in Bavaria having become vacant by the death of Baron Liebig, the post has been conferred upon Dr. von Döllinger.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from the British agent at Alexandria confirming the intelligence of the safety of Sir Samuel Baker, and the arrival of the reinforcements at Gondokoro on their way to join his force.

The Ashantees, we learn by the arrival of the West African mail, have again beaten the Fantees, the latter retreating towards the coast. Though the Ashantees had lost great numbers in battle, and were suffering from smallpox, they were pressing on Elmina in great force.

Brazil advices state that, owing to the continuance of yellow fever at Monte Video, the city was almost deserted and great alarm prevailed. The banks, the telegraph offices, and the merchants' counting-houses were closed, and business was at a standstill. At Buenos Ayres 2500 persons were in quarantine.

The new pier, harbour, and jetty have been opened at Ilfracombe with a public procession, in which Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., the lord of the manor, members of the local governments, leading tradesmen, the Foresters, the Oddfellows, and others took part.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed alterations to be made in the names of streets and the numbers of houses within the metropolis. The whole line of thoroughfare between Hornsey-road and Poole's Park, Islington, is to be incorporated under the name of Andover-road, the subsidiary names are to be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. Devonshire-place will be incorporated with Grove-road, Islington, under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered. On the application of the British Land Company for the formation of new streets on an estate near Peckham-rye, the names Choumert-road, in continuation of that road, Danby-street, Avondale-road, Belenden-road, Copleston-road, and Soames-street have been approved on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected, or other obstruction made to the free use of the streets by the public. The subsidiary names in Trafalgar-road, Greenwich; Alma-road, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey; Church-street, Kensington (between Kensington High-street and the intersection of Vicarage-gardens and Gloucester-terrace), to be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Bedford-street, Andover-road, Islington, and Seven Sisters'-road, Islington, are to be re-numbered. The inhabitants of Great Cornam-street solicited the board to change the name of the street on the ground that the value of property had deteriorated in consequence of the late murder committed there, but the application was immediately refused.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. DE GOGORZA.—It is still defective. For example:—
1. B takes Kt. B takes B. 2. Kt to Q 6th, &c.
J. H. G., St. John's, New Brunswick.—1. The work you name is a facsimile of the original. We believe the price is about two guineas. We cannot tell you where a copy can now be obtained; but, if you particularly desire it, we will endeavour to get one.
2. Dr. Forbes's History was published by Messrs. Allen, of Waterloo-place, E. 8th-street, London, we believe, at 12s. 6d. The Chess Worker magazine has ceased to exist.
G. W. U., Clio, Australia.—See notice to "M. P., S. D. E., and Others," in our Number for Jan. 4.
O. W. P.—Pray oblige us by not sending any more such "analyses." We have no time to examine them.
M. P., D. C., MAYOR and GERALDINE, and Others.—Another example of the Knight's Tour shall be given shortly.
A. G.—It is a matter of indifference which piece is first touched.
HON. SECRETARY, Wakefield.—The prospectus of your annual meeting should have been sent a week earlier. It reached us after our Chess article for the present Number had gone to press.
M. of Dover.—The Problem No. 1523 and its solution are perfectly right.
B. A.—We cannot publish a bulletin every week respecting the state of the match between the City of London and the Vienna Chess Clubs. In the next interesting stage all the moves played since our last report in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 26 shall be given.
H. D. W.—It has been repeatedly published, both here and abroad.
W. T., Woolwich.—As a rule, we dislike to publish games which have not the names of the players attached to them. There is another and more serious objection to our giving publicity to the game you have been good enough to send us, inasmuch as the players of it are evidently quite inexperienced in chess. So early as the eleventh move the second player had a position—one of the best known in chess—where the game was in his hands, and he failed to take advantage of his opportunity.
PROBLEMS RECEIVED, with thanks, from F. Healey, W. S. Pavitt—R. B. Wormald—C. W. of Sunbury—J. F. Pierce—Sheriff Spens—Dr. Gold—A. de Gogorza—W. D. Pierce—H. of Toronto—F. F. O.—R. M. D.
SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM BY MR. B. M. NEILL, which appeared in the notices to correspondents of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 10:—

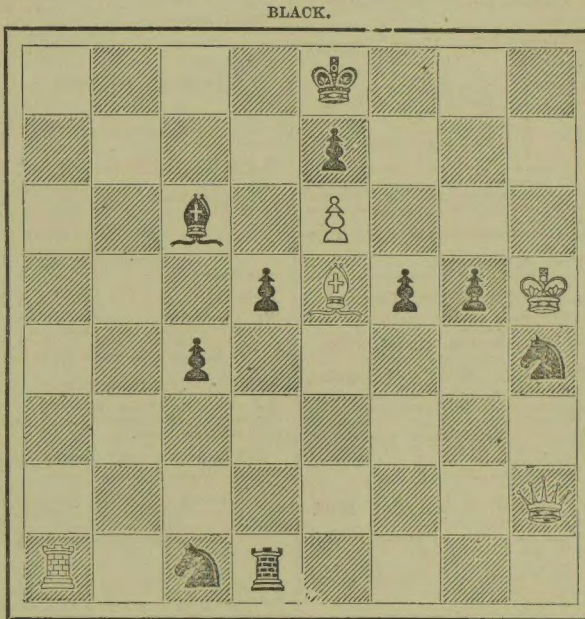
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd	K to K 3rd	3. Q or Kt gives mate.	
2. Q to K R sq	Any move		
* 1.	K to Q 5th	3. Q gives mate.	
2. Kt takes K Kt P	Any move		
† 1.	Kt to K 5th	3. Q gives mate.	
2. Kt takes Kt P (ch)	Any move		

Other variations are obvious.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1524 has been received from Damon—L. S. D.—Philip—M. P.—Civis—Box and Cox—Locrine—M. D.—L. L.—J. Sowden—Bost—W. Furnival—Euclid—D. D.—A. A.—J. Janion—W. Airey—Maudslayi and Mann—Friday—S. B.—H. E. F.—Comrade—Billy Lackaday—Magnus—Etoile—Ferry—F. B. K.—Bladud—Big Ben—C. G.—Kilmannock—F. H. of Mona—Dreadnought—Derby—R. A. Clodhopper—E. W. H.—Fergus—Iodine—B. A.—Eton—L. E. G.—F. R. S.—T. P.—Q. E. D.—Barney Bodkin—W. V. D. G.—W. B. Wood—H. and E. Frau of Lyons.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF MR. B. M. NEILL'S PROBLEM has been received from Daran—M. Glasgow—M. P.—W. F. G.—J. P.—Box—Box and Cox—Try Again—Black and White—Fergus—Tom Tiddler—B. A.—Peggy—Ferdinand and Miranda—Biddlestone—H. D. K.—O. P. Q.—Sindbad—R. D.—Felix—Thalia—Ebony.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 4th	P to K B 5th	3. Q takes KP (ch) K takes Q	
2. Kt to K 3rd (ch)	P takes Kt	4. B to Kt and. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1526.

This Problem, by Mr. JACOB ELSON, formed of a competing set at the Cleveland (U.S.) Tournament.



WHITE.

White to play, and give checkmate in four moves

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game in a recent Match between Messrs. BIRD and WISKER.

(Ruy-Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28.	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. B to Q Kt sq	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	30. Q to Q R 5th looks a troublesome move to answer satisfactorily.	
Mr. Hirschfeld's move of B to K 2nd is an interesting variation in this opening, and by many is preferred to the move in the text.			
5. Q to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	31. P takes B	B takes Kt
6. B to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd	32. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K R 2nd
7. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	33. P to K R 4th	Kt to K Kt 4th
8. P to Q R 4th	R to Q Kt sq	34. Q takes Q P	B to K 3rd
9. P takes P	P takes P	35. K to R 2nd	Kt to K 6th (ch)
10. P to Q 4th	P takes P	36. P to K B 3rd	Q takes K Kt P
11. P takes P	B to K Kt 5th	37. P takes Q	Kt takes Q
12. B to K 3rd	Castles		
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	This portion of the game is very critical and interesting.	
14. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	38. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K B 5th
15. Castles on K's side	P to K B 4th	39. Kt takes P	
16. P takes P in passing	Kt to K B 3rd, taking P	The natural move, but we doubt whether it were his best.	
17. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th	40. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
18. Q to Q 3rd	K to R sq	41. R takes B	B takes B
19. K R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 3rd	42. K R to Q 5th	Kt to K 3rd
20. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	43. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Kt sq
21. Q to Q B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	44. Q R to Q 2nd	K R to Q B sq
22. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 7th	45. R to Q 6th	P to Q Kt 5th
23. R to K sq	B to K R 4th	46. R takes R	Q R to Q B 3rd
24. Q R to Q B sq	Q to B B sq	47. K to K 2nd	R takes R
25. B to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd	48. K to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 6th
26. P to K Kt 4th	B to K sq	49. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 2nd
27. B to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd	50. R to Q Kt 7th	R to Q B 5th
28. B to Q R 2nd		51. K to B 3rd	Kt takes K Kt P
Mr. Bird has been out of regular chess practice for some years, and his play has deteriorated in consequence. In his best day he would have followed up such an advantage as he obtained early in the present game.		52. B to B 2nd	R to Q B 5th
The game was given up shortly after as a drawn battle.		53. R takes Q Kt P	K to B 4th
		54. R to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to Q 3rd.	K takes P

A CHESS TOURNAMENT.—A Handicap Tournament, which has been in progress during the past season, at the Huddersfield Chess Club, has just terminated. The players were divided into classes. The first class, represented by Mr. Watkinson, gave the odds of a Knight to the second class, and a Rook to the third class. The second class, represented by Mr. Holliday, gave the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the third class, represented by Mr. E. Dyson and Mr. A. Finlison. In the contest a drawn game was accounted as half a game to each player engaged in the game. Each competitor had to play three games with the other competitors in the tourney, and the result is as follows:—

	Total Won.	Lost.		Total Won.	Lost.
J. Watkinson	6	3	E. Dyson	5	4
T. Holliday	2½	3	A. Finlison	5	4

The prize, which is a handsome bronze, value £4, representing a combat, was therefore carried off by Mr. Watkinson.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the late Emperor of the French, is dated and was sealed at the principal registry of the Court of Probate, on Saturday last, the 17th inst. They are granted to the Empress as the residuary legatee named in the will, no executor being appointed. In an affidavit made by the Empress the deceased is described as having been born in France, of French parents, and at the time of his death domiciled in France, but temporarily residing at Camden Place. In the act of verification of the copy proved in this country of the original will in the possession of M. Mocquard, the notary, at Paris, and also in the decree of the French Court on the legalisation of the will in France, the Emperor is simply called "Charles Louis Napoleon." With reference to the fact that out of the total property left by the deceased a considerable portion will have to be deducted for liabilities, the actual oath taken by the Empress, on proving the will, was that "the whole of the personal estate and effects in England, without deducting anything on account of the debts due and owing by the said deceased, are under the value of £120,000;" so that the probate duty (in this case £200), as in all other cases, had to be paid on the gross value of the property to be administered. In accordance with the usual practice where no executor is appointed, the Empress had to give a bond, with two sureties, in double the amount under which the personal estate was sworn—viz., £240,000—first to pay the debts of the deceased, so far as his property extended, and then to pay the remainder according to the provisions of the will.

The will, with codicils, of George Hougham Skelton, Esq., of Cheltenham, was proved, on the 6th inst., by Mrs. Eleanor Sarah Skelton, the relict, and Captain Richard Ashmore Powell, R.N., C.B., the acting executors, power being reserved of making the like grant to Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, the other executor. The personal estate is sworn under £120,000. The testator's widow, who is otherwise provided for, gets, under the will, an annuity of £200 and the use of his residence and furniture for life; two elevenths of his property testator bequeaths to his son, and one eleventh to each of his nine daughters.

The widow of Dame Henrietta Pollock (the widow of the late Sir George Pollock), who died at Clapham-common on Feb. 14, was proved, on the 9th inst., by Frederick Luard Wollaston, the brother, the executor, the personality being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix divides her property between her brother and sisters and nephews and nieces.

The will of the late Dr. Henry Bence Jones, of 84, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved, on the 13th inst., by Frederick Pembroke Jones (the brother), the sole executor, the personality being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his servant, Joseph Hannibal, £150, duty free, and to his executor £350, also duty free; and he expresses a wish that his executor may, in carrying out his will, if possible, please everyone. Testator directs the remainder of his property to be divided in the same way as it would have been divided if he had made no will.

The will of Miss Anne Strutt, of Derwent Bank, Derbyshire, was proved at the district registry, Derby, on the 2nd ult., by Lord Belper (the brother), the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix has left to the Derbyshire General Infirmary £500, and to University College Hospital £200, both duty free.

The will of John Carver, late of Sunnyside, Whalley Range, merchant, has been proved at the district registry, Manchester, by Frederick William Carver, the son; Benjamin Carver, the brother; and Charles William Carver, the nephew, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to each of his executors for their trouble, £400; to his wife, Mrs. Anne Carver, £500, his furniture and effects absolutely, his residence at Sunnyside, and the interest of £30,000 for life; the residue he leaves to his children in equal shares.

The will of Lord Alan Spencer Churchill, who died on the 18th ult., at his residence, No. 4, Lowndes-square, Knightsbridge, was proved on the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Edmund Coulson and Alfred Henry Caulfield, Esq., the executors, under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors 100 gs.; and the income of the residue to his wife for life. At her death Mrs. French gets a legacy of £10,000; and the remainder is given to the children of his brother, Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

Mrs. Fawcett has ascertained from the secretary of the Public Library Commissioners that women have a right to use free reading-rooms and free public libraries.

Sir William Gull was waited upon last week by Dr. Conneau and Dr. Baron Corvisart, who presented him on the part of the Empress Eugénie with a costly gold box, bearing the Imperial cipher in diamonds. The box contained a pair of sleeve-links worn by the late Emperor.

Mr. Price has, at a special meeting of the Midland Railway Company, on Tuesday, resigned his chairmanship, thereby terminating a connection of twenty-one years' duration. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the sincere thanks of the shareholders for the ability with which he had promoted the interests of the company.

A deputation, led by Lord Ebury, and including Lord Elcho, Lord Napier of Ettrick, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and the Lord Provost of Glasgow, has waited on the Home Secretary to present a memorial urging the expediency of uniting all the present scattered authorities in the metropolis, and of concentrating the municipal government. Mr. Bruce, fully admitting the great importance and urgency of the question, pleaded the pressure of Imperial affairs as an excuse on the part of the Government for not having dealt sooner with this matter, and promised the earliest possible consideration of the subject that the course of public business will allow.

At the last meeting of the Chemical Society—Dr. Odling, F.R.S., president, in the chair—Dr. H. S. Armstrong delivered a most able and comprehensive lecture on "Isomerism," pointing out that the generally received position theory was incompetent to explain many reactions which took place in the formation of metameric and isomeric substances. He suggested that the investigation of the thermal properties of compounds would establish facts which might ultimately enable us to obtain some insight into the matter. After a lengthened and animated discussion, the meeting was adjourned until Thursday, June 5, when papers will be read on "The Dioxides of Calcium and Strontium" by Sir John Conray, Bart.; and on "Iodine Monochloride," by J. B. Hannay; and a new ozone generator will be exhibited by Mr. T. Wills.

NEW MUSIC.

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